THE BOMBAY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1932 (BOM. XV OF 1932).

G. N., D. D., No. 52, dated 10th November 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 2104). S. 11A (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 11A of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (Bom. XV of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the standard weights and measures specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto appended shall be used for the class of trades specified in column 2 in the areas specified in column 3 on and with effect from the dates specified in column 4 respectively of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Standard weights and measures.	Class of Trades.	Area.	Date.
1. The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4 and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. [a quarter, 56 lbs., 112 lbs. (1 cwt.) and 2,240 lbs. (1 ton).]	The hardware, chemical and cotton trades.	I.—Surat, Broach, Panchmahals, Baroda, Kaira, Ahmebabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Amreli, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Nasik, W. Khandesh, Sangli, Kolhapur, E. Khandesh.	1st December 1949.
2. The Bombay Tola of 180 grains. The Bombay seer and the Bombay maund of 40 seer and the sub-multiples of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64 and the multiples 2, 4, 8, 10, 20, 30 and 40 seers.	In trades other than hardware, chemical and cotton.		
3. Liquid measures of capacity. The Bombay seer and the Bombay Maund of 40 seers and the sub-multiples of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64 and the multiples 2, 4, 8, 10, 20, 30 and 40 seers.	Milk ...	II.—Belgaum, Bijapur, N. Kanara, Dharwar, Ratnagiri.	1st June 1950.
4. Liquid measures of capacity. The Imperial gallon and the sub-multiples 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 gallon (Pint) and multiples 2, 4, 5, 7, 15, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 and 200 of Imperial gallon. The Gill =1/4 Pint. Sub-multiples 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and multiples 2, 4, 8 and pint and Gill.	Petroleum trade ...		
5. Dry measures of capacity. The Bombay seers. The sub-multiples 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 seer (Adpao), 1/16 seer (Bombay Chhatak) and 1/32 seer and multiples 2 seer (Adholi), 4 seer (Payali). The Bombay maund of 16 Payalis. The Bombay Map of 2 maunds and the sub-multiples 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 of Bombay maund.	In trades other than cereals (raw or fried), seeds, salt and flour.	III.—Bombay City, B. S. D., Thana, Kolaba.	1st December 1950.

S. 41 Bombay Weights and Measures Rules, 1934.

G. N., G. D., No. 9492, dated 5th June 1934 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1323).

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 212/33, dated 24th December 1934.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 212/33, dated 12th June 1935.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 212/33, dated 30th July 1935.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 212/33, dated 17th January 1936.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 212/33, dated 25th March 1936.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 19th July 1937.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 13th October 1937.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 10th January 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 17th March 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 29th March 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 21st June 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 8th August 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 24th September 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1625/33, dated 2nd November 1938.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 17th March 1939.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 31st October 1939.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 7th November 1940.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 19th February 1942.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 1907/33, dated 27th June 1942.
Amended by G. N., E. & I. D., No. 7995, dated 5th November 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (Bom. XV of 1932), the Government of Bombay are pleased to make the following rules with effect from 5th June 1934 for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act :—

RULES.

Short Title.

1. These rules may be cited as the Bombay Weights and Measures Rules, 1934.

Definitions.

2. In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " The Act " means the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.

(*b*) " Director of Industries " means the officer appointed for the time being by Government to be the Director of Industries.

(*c*) " Government Inspector " means an Inspector appointed by Government under section 19.

(*d*) " Local Authority Inspector " means an Inspector appointed by a municipality or a district local board under section 19.

(*e*) " Secondary standard weights " mean weights which are secondary standards.

(*f*) " Secondary standard measures " means measures which are secondary standards.

(*g*) " Section " means a section of the Act.

(*h*) " Table " means a table appended to the rules.

(*i*) " Verification " with its grammatical variation includes " re-verification with its grammatical variations ".

(*j*) " Working standard weights " means weights which are working standards.

(*k*) " Working standard measures " means measures which are working standards.

(*l*) Words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

The composition, weight, length, form and specifications of secondary standards and the manner in which they shall be made.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*a*).

3. All secondary standards except the yard shall be cylindrical in shape.

4. All secondary standards, except the yard measure, shall be cast of Admiralty Bronze 88 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. tin and 2 per cent. zinc. Loop handles shall be provided for the ¼th maund, ½ maund and for the 14 lbs., 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. weights. Other weights shall have knob handles.

5. The yard shall be in the shape of a round tubular brass bar made with Micrometer Head for the purpose of accurate checking.

6. The larger secondary standard weights shall be fitted with screw adjustment plugs containing two holes to take a suitable spanner, and the smaller secondary standard weights shall have screw plugs to take an ordinary screw driver. For the purposes of this rule the Director of Industries shall determine which secondary standard weights shall be classified as larger or smaller.

The places at which, the custody and manner in which secondary standards shall be kept by municipalities and district local boards.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*b*).

7. The places at which, the custody and manner in which secondary standards shall be kept by municipalities and district local boards, shall be subjected to the approval of the Director of Industries.

The procedure for the verification, re-verification, adjustment or renewal of primary and secondary standards and marking of secondary standards.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*c*).

8. The primary standards shall be verified once at least in every five years against the iridio-platinum standards in the custody of the Mint Master. The Mint Master shall after each verification issue a certified list of errors which shall be used when verifying secondary standards.

9. All the secondary standards shall be returned for re-verification to the Director of Industries, Bombay, at least once in every five years. The secondary standards so received shall be verified by the Director of Industries and if found correct they shall be stamped and marked with the date of verification. If the secondary standards on verification are found to be incorrect they shall be adjusted and re-verified and if found correct shall be stamped accordingly.

The composition, weight, length, form and specifications and use of working standards, the authority by whom and the manner in which such standards shall be provided, the agency by whom such standards shall be made, the person by whom and the manner in which such standards shall be stamped, and the places at which and the custody and manner in which such standards shall be kept.

SECTION 41 (2) (*d*).

10. (1) All working standard weights shall be in a truncated cone form. The larger working standard weights shall be fitted with screw adjustment plugs containing two holes to take a suitable spanner and the smaller working standard weights to take a screw driver so that as the weight becomes light in use adjustment can be made. Such working standard weights shall be cast of Admiralty Bronze 88 per cent. copper, 10 per cent. tin and 2 per cent. zinc. Loop handles shall be provided for the $\frac{1}{4}$th maund, $\frac{1}{2}$ maund and for the 14 lbs., 28 lbs. and 56 lbs. weights. Other weights shall have knob handles. For the purposes of this sub-rule the Director of Industries shall determine which working standard weights shall be classified as larger or smaller

(2) All the working standard measures shall be of stout sheet copper suitably reinforced and their shape shall be cylindrical for dry and conical for liquid working standard measures. The yard measure shall be in the shape of a solid round brass bar.

11. The Inspector shall verify the weights and measures of the public against the working standards.

12. Working standards shall be kept in the personal custody of the Government Inspector or the local authority Inspector, as the case may be. Working standards shall be kept and maintained in good clean working condition and shall be kept in safe custody so that their accuracy cannot be tampered with.

13 Working standards shall be made only by a person who is authorised by the Director of Industries to make such standards.

The procedure for the verification or re-verification and marking of working standards and the person by whom and the place where they shall be verified or re-verified.

SECTION 41 (2) (*e*).

14. All working standards shall be verified and marked at least once in every six months.

15. In the City of Bombay working standards shall be sent by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay to the Director of Industries for verification. Elsewhere working standards maintained by any municipality or district local board shall be sent to the nearest Government Inspector for verification, re-verification and marking.

16. The Director of Industries or the Government Inspector, as the case may be, shall on receipt thereof without undue delay verify the working standards so received and if found correct mark them with the date of verification. If the working standards are not found correct within the limits allowed such working standards shall, if they require only minor adjustments, be adjusted and verified and if found correct marked accordingly.

17. The working standards in the custody of the Government Inspectors in Bombay or elsewhere shall be verified and marked against secondary standards by the Government Inspector and if found correct they shall be stamped with the date of verification at least once in six months.

The number of weighing instruments to be kept and necessary particulars regarding the same.

SECTION 41 (2) (*f*).

18. Every Municipality or district local board authorised to keep secondary and working standards shall keep a set of weighing instruments specified below :—

(*a*) One Inspector's Balance capable of weighing up to 1 cwt.
(*b*) One Inspector's Balance capable of weighing up to 300 tolas.
(*c*) One Inspector's Balance capable of weighing up to 5 tolas.
(*d*) One pair portable scales for weighing 1 cwt. downwards complete with case.

19. The make and type of weighing instruments specified in rule 18 shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Industries.

The au hority by whom certified scales shall be provided for the purposes of this Act and the rules and regulations and the manner in which they shall be verified.

SECTION 41 (2) (*g*).

20. All weighing instruments shall be verified at least once in six months.

21. In the City of Bombay the weighing instruments maintained by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay shall be verified by the Director of Industries. Elsewhere the weighing instruments kept by the Municipality and district local boards shall be verified by the nearest Government Inspector.

22. The weighing instruments in the custody of the Government Inspectors shall be verified by the Director of Industries.

23. All weighing instruments when verified if found correct shall be stamped.

General.

23A. Every weight other than the weight of ¼ tola or its equivalent in other denominations and under, measure, weighing or measuring instrument manufactured after these rules come into force shall have the maker's name clearly and indelibly marked on it.

23B. Maker's name appearing on a weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument manufactured after this rule shall have come into force shall be in letters not exceeding half the size of the letters indicating the denomination.

The composition, weight, length, form, specifications and manufacture of weights and measures in use in any area.

SECTION 41 (2) (*h*).

Weights.

24. (1) Weights shall be made entirely of some metal other than lead except where lead is inserted for purposes of adjustment. Weights made of soft metals

or soft alloys, e.g. tin or solder, shall not be stamped. Weights shall not be made of aluminium or other metals or alloys of low density.

Nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to weights specified in sub-rule (2).

(2) The Bullion Tola, Rati, Grain and Apothecaries weights shall be made only of solid brass, gun metal, bronze or German Silver. The Val weights, weights of one Rati and under, and 12 grains and under may be made of solid brass, gun metal, bronze, aluminium or platinum.

25. (1) All weights in the pound avoirdupois series shall be rectangular in shape with a bar for liftng purposes cast in the body, except the weights of denominations of 4 lbs. and under which shall be flat, square and without a lifting bar. Corners and edges of all weights shall be rounded off. All weights in a set shall be of similar form and proportional dimensions. The small weights of 4 lbs. and under shall nest with each other. No weights made of iron under 4 oz. shall be stamped.

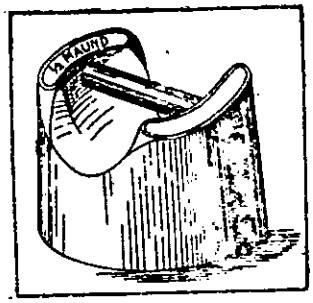
Illustrations of lbs.—Avoirdupois weights.

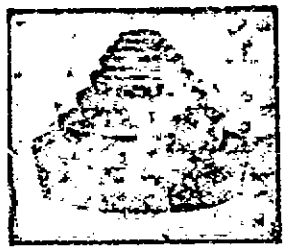
4 lbs. and under.

(2) All weights in the tola, seer and maund series shall be cylindrical in shape with a slight taper between the base and the top and shall have a bar for lifting purposes cast in the body, except the weights of denominations of two seers and under which shall be flat circular without a lifting bar. Edges of all weights shall be rounded off. All weights in a set shall be of similar form and proportional dimensions. The small weights of two seers and under shall nest with each other. No weight of iron under $\frac{1}{8}$ seer shall be stamped :

Illustrations of seer—Maund weights.

2 seers and under.





Provided that no weights in the maund series of the current design above 2 seers shall be accepted by Inspectors for verification and stamping, six months after the date of this notification. Current weights above 2 seers in the maund series in use in trade at the date of this notification shall be permitted for a period of ten years from the date of this notification.

(3) All weights of the Bullion Tola series, other than weights of the denominations of 100 tolas and under, shall be cylindrical in shape and shall have a knob or a handle for lifting purposes. The weights of the denominations of 100 tolas and under shall be flat and circular with or without a lifting knob. Val weights shall be flat and circular. The Bullion Tola weights shall be marked with the word " Bullion Tola " or its abbreviation.

Rati weights of the denominations of 1 Rati and over shall be flat and circular and shall be provided with a knob. The weights of the denominations under one Rati shall be flat and square.

Apothecaries weights and Grain weights equivalent to 1 ounce and upwards shall be cylindrical with knobs. Those below the equivalent of 1 ounce shall be flat with or without knob or of wire.

26. (1) Weights of 1 ounce and 2 tolas and over shall be provided with one adjusting hole only. Rati weights shall not be provided with adjusting holes.

(2) Adjusting holes shall be in the under-surface of the weight, and shall not extend to the upper surface. They shall be undercut and plugged with lead, which shall cover the bottom of the hole, and shall not project beyond the surface.

(3) No weight adjusted in any other manner shall be stamped.

27. (1) In weights made of iron and of flat shape the lead inserted for adjustment shall not be less than one-eighth of an inch thick, the approximate depth of the adjusting hole shall be equal to three-fifths of the centre thickness of the weight, and the approximate minimum distance of lead from the surface, when new, shall be one-fifth of the centre thickness of the weight.

(2) The adjusting hole of weights made of iron and of flat shape shall be circular and shall approximately be of the following diameters, namely :—

(*i*) For 4 lbs., 2 lbs., 2 seers and 1 seer weights—Of 1 inch diameter ;

(*ii*) For 1 lb., weights—Of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter.

(*iii*) For 8 ozs., 4 ozs., $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and $\frac{1}{8}$ seer weights—Of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

(3) The adjusting holes of weights made of iron other than of flat shape shall be rectangular or circular, and shall not exceed the area of a rectangle of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of seer weights.	Denomination of pound weights.	Length.	Width.	Approximate diameter of Circle equivalent to area of Rectangle.	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
1 maund	100 lbs.	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2·2/5	$1\frac{1}{2}$
20 seers	56 ,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$
	50 ,,				
	28 ,,	2	1	1·3/5	1
10 ,, ...	20 ,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1·1/5	
	14 ,,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	1	$\frac{5}{8}$
5 ,, ...	10 ,,	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4/5	$\frac{1}{2}$
	7 ,,				
3 ,, ...	5 ,,	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	11/16	$\frac{1}{2}$

Brass, etc., Weights.

(4) The adjusting holes of weights made of metals other than iron shall be circular and approximately of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of seer weights.	Denomination of pound weights.	Diameter.	Depth.	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
Other than flat shape.				
1 maund	100 lbs.			
½ „	56 „	1½	2	1
	50 „			
10 seers	20 „			
	20 „	1	1½	¾
	14 „			
5 „	10 „			
	7 „	¾	1	½
3 „	5 „			
Flat shape.				
3 and 2 seers	4 lbs.			
1 seer	2 „	¾	3/5ths centre thickness of weight.	1/5th centre thickness of weight.
½ „	1 lb.			
¼ „	8 ozs.	½		
⅛ „	4 „			
	2 „	¼		
	1 oz.			

(5) The adjusting holes of the Bullion Tola weights shall be circular and approximately of the following dimensions :—

Denomination of Tola weights.	Diameter.	Approximate minimum distance of lead from surface when new.
Other than flat shape.		
2,000, 1,000	1″	1″
500, 300, 200	¾″	¾″
Flat shape.		
100, 50	¾″	¼″
30, 20, 10	½″	3/16″
5, 4, 3, 2	⅜″	⅛″

*[Illustration attached.] (*Not printed.*)

Dry Measures of Capacity.

28. (1) Dry measures of capacity shall be made of sheet-iron or steel, with or without nickel-plating, tin-plate, brass, bronze, copper, nickel, aluminium, well-seasoned wood, or other material approved by the Director of Industries. Measures may be protected by galvanisation or by other process approved by the Director of Industries.

(2) Dry measures of capacity turned from the solid wood or made of sappy wood shall not be stamped.

(3) Dry measures of greater capacity than the Bombay Payali shall be provided with handles.

(4) The upper surface of all dry measures shall be in one plane.

(5) The bottom of all dry measures made of metal shall be flat, with a base not less than half an inch in depth going all round the edge. The bottom shall be reinforced by two diametrical strips at right angles to each other not less than half an inch in width each.

(6) The body of all dry measures made of metal shall be strengthened by a metallic band round the rim of the measure. In addition to this the Bombay Payali and other dry measures of greater capacity shall have one more band near the middle of the body.

(7) The thickness of the metal used shall be such that the body cannot be easily indented or forced in.

29. (1) The Bombay maund and other dry measures of smaller capacity made of metal shall be of circular cylindrical form, and the internal diameter of such measures shall not differ by more than five per cent. from their depth or double their depth.

(2) The dry measures of capacity made of wood shall be rectangular in shape the length being equal to the breadth which shall not differ by more than 5 per cent. from the depth or double the depth. The dry measures of capacity made of wood of 2 seers and under may also be of circular cylindrical form and the internal diameter of such measures shall not differ by more than 5 per cent. from their depth. The measures of capacity of ½ maund and over shall have one wooden strip lengthwise on top for strength.

[Illustration attached (*not printed*).]

30. The Bombay Payali and other dry measures of greater capacity and made of wood shall be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps or hoops, except when made of wicker or similar open material.

31. (1) The denomination shall be marked as near the upper edge as possible on every dry measure of capacity in the same manner as on liquid measure. On a measure made of wood the denomination shall be branded.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or similar open material shall have the denomination marked on a suitable brass tablet or plate, fastened to the measure by means of a copper wire or branded on a tablet of wood securely worked into the side of the measure.

31-A. All dry measures of capacity shall be such as to give correct quantities according to denomination only when they are filled up to the level of the brim.

Liquid Measures of Capacity.

32. (1) Liquid measures shall be made of glass, earthenware, tin, tin alloys, pewter, brass, bronze, copper, tin-plate, white metal, aluminium, nickel, nickelled or nickel-plated steel or sheet-iron, enamelled metal, or other material approved by the Director of Industries.

(2) Liquid measures made of brass, bronze or copper shall be well tinned all over the inside.

(3) The coating of nickel on nickelled measures shall be uniform and show no signs of peeling.

(4) (*a*) Liquid measures of Imperial Gallon series and liquid measures of greater capacity than two seers shall be of a conical shape and shall be provided with handles. Liquid measures of Gallon series used in liquor trade and liquid measures of two seers and below shall be either cylindrical or conical in shape and shall be provided with handles.

Liquor dram and peg measures shall be cylindrical in shape with or without handles except automatic peg measures which shall be of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries.

For liquid measures of conical shape of capacity below $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and one pint, the height shall be equivalent to the diameter of the base and the diameter of the top shall be one-third of the height subject to a variation of five per centum.

In the case of liquid measures of a conical shape having a capacity of $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and up to 5 seers and one pint to four gallons, the height shall be equivalent to the diameter of the base and the diameter of the top shall be one-fourth of the height subject to a variation of five per centum. The sides of the conical measure shall make an angle of about 78° with the base.

Liquid measures of a greater capacity than 5 seers or four gallons shall not be stamped unless they are of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries.

(*b*) Metal measures of the capacity of two seers and below and liquor dram and peg measures of cylindrical shape shall have vertical sides and shall have no retaining edge or rim. Their height shall not differ by more than ten per centum from one and a half times their diameter.

Liquid measures of gallon series of cylindrical shape used in liquor trade shall have no retaining edge or rim. Their height shall not differ by more than ten per centum from their diameter or one and a half times their diameter.

Such measures shall be well tinned over, inside as well as outside if they are intended to be used for any liquid food.

Note.—Electroplating or gilding the said measures shall be regarded as a substitute for tinning.

Measures used for dipping shall have a dipping handle which shall not be longer than twice the depth of the measure. Measures used for pouring shall have a suitable handle.

(*c*) Apothecaries measures shall be of a conical or cylindrical shape with retaining edge or rim with a spout.

(5) The thickness of the metal used in all liquid measures shall be such that the body cannot be easily indented or forced in.

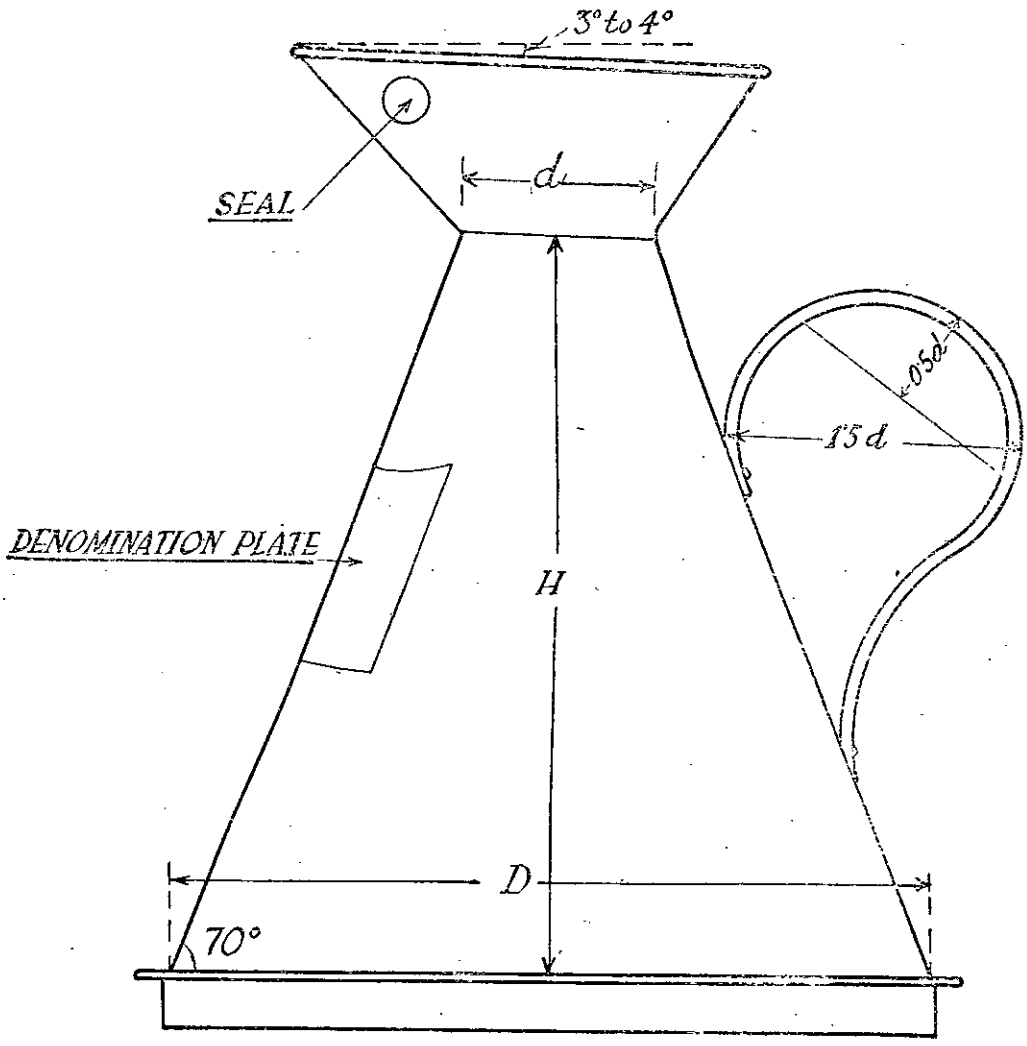
(6) The bottom of all liquid measures except those used for dipping shall be provided with a base consisting of a circular metal band not less than $\frac{1}{8}$" in width going all round the edge and shall also be reinforced with such diametrical strips not less than half an inch in width as will ordinarily prevent its being indented or raised.

(7) If a liquid measure possesses a top rim, lip or retaining edge, a small hole shall be provided at the bottom of the lip, rim or edge. If it is without a top rim the upper surface shall be level.

(8) A liquid measure with a tap must be capable of completely emptying itself without being tilted.

(9) No liquid measure shall possess any mark on it, not being a graduation mark or line which may be mistaken for a graduation mark or line.

Illustrations of large liquid conical measures and of small liquid measures intended to be used for pouring as well as dipping purposes are given below :—



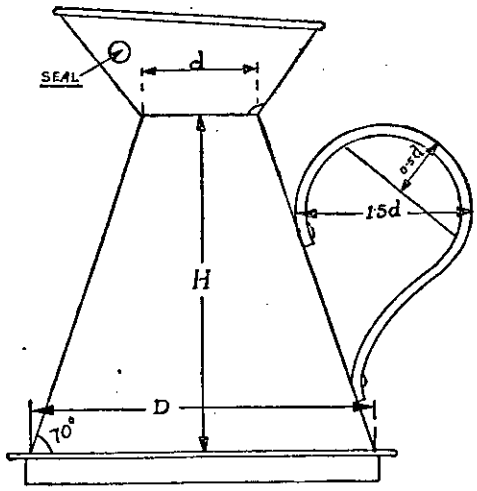
Note :—(1) $D = H$ (2) $d = D/4$

ILLUSTRATION

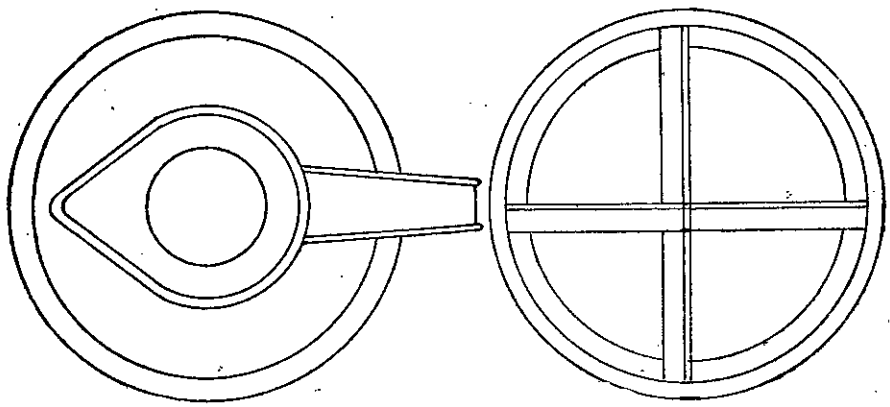
OF

LIQUID CONICAL MEASURES

of capacity 1/4 Seer & over and one Pint and over



—ELEVATION—



— PLAN — — BOTTOM VIEW —

(1) $D=H$ (2) $d=H/3$.

ILLUSTRATION

OF

LIQUID CONICAL MEASURES

below $\frac{1}{4}$ seer and one pint

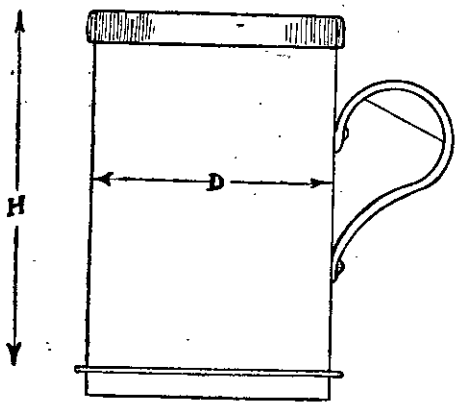
Cylindrical Liquid Measures

FOR

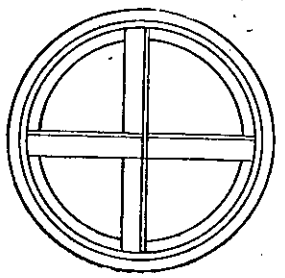
POURING AND DIPPING

PURPOSES

2 SEERS AND UNDER



—ELEVATION—



—BOTTOM VIEW—

(1) H TO BE WITHIN 10 % OF 1½ D.

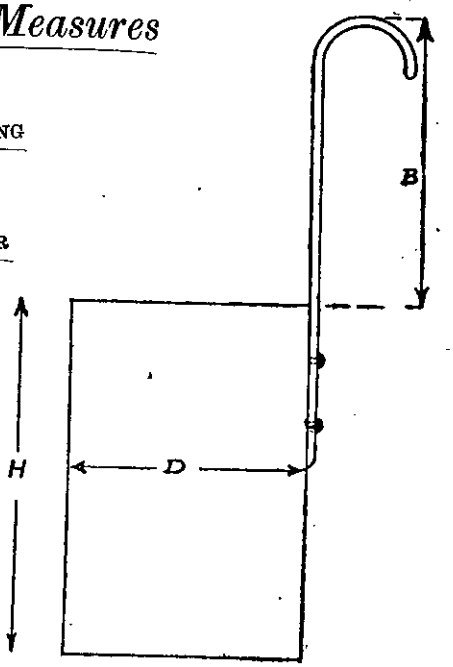
ILLUSTRATION

OF

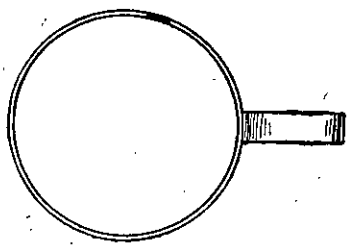
SMALL LIQUID MEASURES

FOR

POURING PURPOSES



—ELEVATION—



—PLAN—

(1) H TO BE WITHIN 10 % OF 1½ D.

(2) B NOT GREATER THAN 2 H.

ILLUSTRATION

OF

SMALL LIQUID MEASURES

FOR

DIPPING PURPOSES

33. A liquid measure, if its capacity is clearly defined, may have a top rim, lip, or retaining edge, to prevent spilling, provided that the capacity thus added does not exceed 10 per cent. of the marked capacity of the measure. No liquid measure shall have a false bottom.

A liquid measure which is not completely emptied, when tilted to an angle of 120 degrees from the vertical, shall not be stamped.

34. Every liquid measure shall have its denomination clearly, permanently, and legibly marked upon the outside of the body thereof, and not upon the handle, bottom, rim or edges; but on a glass measure in which the capacity is defined by a line, the denomination of the measure shall be plainly marked at the line. On an enamelled metal measure, the denomination shall be marked in a distinctly different colour from that of the body of the measure. In the case of a measure made of sheet metal, the denomination shall be marked on a slip of tin or on a shield (e.g., of sheet brass) securely soldered on the measure, with a small piece of tin or securely fixed thereto for receiving the stamp.

35. A glass liquid measure, in which the sub-divisions are less than one-twelfth inch apart, shall not be stamped.

The total number of the graduations shall be clearly ground upon every liquid measure.

A glass liquid measure shall have perfectly smooth transparent cylindrical sides and shall have clearly ground on the outer surface the necessary graduation marks each at two places diametrically opposite, so that in reading the measure the corresponding graduation marks at such places shall coincide when observed from either side.

A liquid measure also ground with equivalents in weight may be stamped, provided that the words "of water" are ground on the measure in addition to the denomination.

Area and Volume.

35A. (1) Cubic measures of capacity shall be made of well seasoned wood. Measures made of sappy wood shall not be stamped.

(2) Such measures shall be bound or strengthened with metal or wooden straps. The measures shall have one wooden strap lengthwise on top for strength.

(3) The denomination of every cubic measure shall be branded as near the top edge as possible.

(4) Cubic measures of capacity shall be rectangular in shape, the length shall not differ by more than five per centum from their breadth or double their breadth. In all such measures the height shall not be less than one foot.

Measures of Length.

36. Every measure of length shall be made of steel, brass, ivory, hard wood, woven tape, or other material approved by the Director of Industries. Such measure shall be denominated and graduated clearly and indelibly. The measures of 2 feet or more in length and made of wood shall have both ends tipped with metal, and the tips shall be rivetted. In measures used for measuring bales, boxes, timber, etc. any sliding or calliper arms shall have no more play than is necessary for easy movement.

A sub-divided measure of length shall have its numbered divisions, and also their sub-divisions, of longer lines than the minor graduations.

End measures of length which are not sub-divided shall not be stamped unless engraved or marked by the manufacturer " not sub-divided ".

Every measure of length, except that of woven tape or metal tape or chains made of metal shall be so made that it cannot be easily bent.

Weighing Instruments.

General.

37. Every weighing instrument manufactured after these rules shall have come into force shall have a maker's name, and its capacity prominently and indelibly marked on it. The capacity shall be indicated in the following manner :—

" To weigh lb."

" To weigh seers."

38. (1) All knife edges and bearings of a weighing instrument shall be of hard steel or agate or other material approved by the Director of Industries ; they shall be so fitted as to allow the beam or steel yard to move easily, and the knife edges shall practically bear upon the whole length of their working parts.

(2) All graduations in the case of weighing instruments shall consist of sharply defined lines, so that the position of all sliding poises or indicators shall be clearly readable.

Beam scales.

39. (1) The term " beam scale " means any weighing instrument, with two equal arms, the pans of which are below the beam.

(2) A beam scale shall be made of mild steel, wrought iron, brass, bronze or any other material approved by the Director of Industries. The pans shall be made of mild steel, cast-iron, brass, bronze, hard w od, leather or any other material approved by the Director of Industries. The pans shall be suspe ded by means of metal chains or metal stirrup supports or supports made of any other material approved by the Director of Industries.

(3) A beam scale shall have a knife edge, a bearing and an indicator in the centre, and a knife edge at each extreme end of the beam. The bearings in the case of Class A and Class B beam scales of a capacity of 1 oz. and above and the bearings or hooks in the case of Class C and Class D beam scales from which pans are suspended shall rest on the knife edges at the extreme ends of the beam, and shall bear practically on the whole length of the knife edges.

40. (1) Every beam scale shall belong to one of the following four classes :—

Class A.—Chemical and Assay balances and other beam scales provided with means for relieving all bearings and knife edges. Class A instruments shall satisfy the requirements of Table VII and need not be marked with a class mark.

Class B.—Beam scales, other than Class A instruments, which satisfy the requirements of Table VIII.

Class C.—Beam scales other than those specified in Class A or Class B which satisfy the requirements of Table IX.

Class D.—Beam scales other than those specified in Class A or Class B or Class C, which satisfy the requirements of Table IX-A.

(2) All beam scales other than those specified in Class A shall be legibly and indelibly marked Class B, Class C, or Class D.

41. (1) Any attachment for adjusting the balance of a beam scale shall be permanently fastened and where a balance ball or box is used for occasional adjustment, it shall be so fixed that it cannot readily be tampered with. Beam scales with wooden scale boards shall be provided with a balance ball or box.

(2) The balance ball or box shall not be so large as to contain more loose material than an amount exceeding 1 per cent. in weight of the weighing capacity of beam scales under 100 lbs. or than an amount exceeding 2 lbs. for beam scales of weighing capacity over 100 lbs.

(3) Beam scales of a capacity less than 2 cwt. with wooden scale boards shall have metal sheets covering the scale boards.

Counter Machines.

42. For the purposes of these rules the term " counter machine " means any equal-armed weighing instrument of a capacity not exceeding 1 cwt. or 55 seers, the pans of which are above the beam, and includes, together with the ordinary type, such instruments as are specially designed for counter use, and which do not exceed the abovementioned capacity.

43. When the beam or body has two sides, they shall be connected together by not less than two cross bars ; and the supports for the pans shall be of suitable rigid structure, such as crosses strengthened by straps.

Centre forks shall be fixed so that they cannot twist or get out of place.

The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks, and loops, shall be of hard steel or agate or other material approved by the Director of Industries.

Where a counter machine is adjusted by means of a balancing box, it shall be permanently fixed beneath the weight pan, and shall be large enough to contain loose material to an amount not exceeding 1 per cent. of the capacity of the machine.

No other adjusting contrivance shall be used.

Spring Balances.

44. A spring balance, of a capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers or under, with the goods pan below the spring, shall be permanently suspended from a stand, support, or bracket, and if not so suspended shall not be stamped.

45. The extremity of the index finger shall not exceed 1/32 inch in width, and shall not be more than 1/10 inch from the scale or dial.

46. The scale shall be graduated into approximately equal parts, and the minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than 1/16 of an inch for a capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers and under, and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch for a capacity of 40 lbs. or 20 seers and over.

47. The weights corresponding to the interval between consecutive graduation marks shall conform to the following table :—

Capacity.	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations must not exceed.
1 lb. or ½ seer	... 2 drams.
2 lbs. to 7 lbs. or 1 seer to 3½ seers ...	... 4 drams.
10 lbs. to 15 lbs. or 5 seers to 7½ seers	... 8 drams.
20 lbs. to 30 lbs. or 10 seers to 15 seers	... 1 oz.
40 lbs. to 60 lbs. or 20 seers to 30 seers	... 2 oz.
100 lbs. and over or 50 seers and over ...	... 1/200 of capacity.

When the graduation commences at a fixed load, the position of the index, when there is no load, shall be clearly indicated by a zero mark.

48. Capacities between 1 lb. and 100 lbs. and between ½ seer and 50 seers, other than those included in the table in rule 47, shall not be permitted.

49. When a spring balance is provided with an adjustable indicator, the range of adjustment shall not exceed one per cent. of the capacity of the instrument, except in the case of instruments used for mining purposes, when it shall not exceed two per cent.

Steel Yards.

50. All steel yards shall be made of wrought iron, steel, or other material approved by the Director of Industries. The shank shall be perfectly straight.

Each set of notches, or graduations, on the shank shall be cut in one plane, and be at right angles to the shank.

All steel yards shall be provided with a stop or other suitable arrangement, to prevent excessive oscillation of the shank.

Sliding poises and suspending hooks shall be securely attached to the instrument.

All end fittings, such as the nut attached to prevent the poise carrier riding off the steel yard arm, shall be securely fixed to the shank.

The sliding poise shall be freely moveable without risk of injury to the notches from constant use, and there shall be a stop to prevent it from travelling behind the zero mark or lowest graduation.

Dead-weight Machines.

51. For the purposes of these rules the term "dead-weight machine" means any weighing instrument similar in principle of construction to a counter machine, but constructed to weigh loads of a capacity of 1 cwt. or 55 seers or over, and includes—

(*a*) the Low pattern or cotton machine with the weighing platform near the ground and the connecting stays or hooks above the beam ;

(*b*) the High pattern or single machine with the weighing platform at a convenient height, and the connecting stays or hooks below the beam. This form includes equal-armed machines for weighing coal or vegetables ; and

(*c*) the Double machine, a combination of (*a*) and (*b*).

52. The bearing surfaces and points of contact of all stays, hooks and loops, shall be of hard steel and the centres shall have rectangular shoulders and fit into rectangular holes, being firmly secured.

The bearing surfaces of the adjustable slides shall be of hard steel, and the stems holding them in position shall be secured by lock nuts or otherwise.

The goods platform shall not exceed in length the length of the beam, and in width double the width of the beam. Folding wings shall not increase such dimensions more than one-third in either direction.

Platforms shall be of metal or hard wood.

The minimum fall in dead-weight machines shall be $\frac{5}{8}$ inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch one way for accelerating machines.

Platform Machines and Weighbridges.

53. The steel yard of a platform machine or a weighbridge shall not involve any readily removeable parts, except the support for the counter poises. There shall be a stop or stops to prevent the sliding poise or poises from travelling behind the zero mark.

The steel yard or registering mechanism may be confined in a locked box or case provided that the indications or graduations are visible.

The minimum travel of the steel yard in platform machines shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch one way for accelerating machines. The minimum travel of the steel yard in weighbridges shall be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch both ways for vibrating machines, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch one way for accelerating machines.

54. If a moveable hutch, barrow, frame, or bucket is used instead of the ordinary platform, it shall form an essential part of the machine, without which it cannot be balanced.

All counterpoises for use in connection with moveable hutches, etc., shall be tested.

All loose counterpoises shall be identified with the machine by an indelible number or other sufficient mark of identification. They shall be marked with their equivalent weights in the following manner, e.g. :—

=1 cwt.

=—seers.

55. The balancing arrangement for daily wear and tear shall have a range not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capacity of the machine, and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. each way. In a new machine, it shall be securely attached and actuated by a detachable key.

56. The following provisions shall apply to platform machines and weigh-bridges with dials :—

(*a*) Racks and pinion shall be of hard metal.

(*b*) The extremity of the index shall in no position be at a greater distance from the graduated surface of the dial than $\frac{3}{16}$ inch ; and shall be made to meet but not to obscure the graduation marks.

(*c*) The registration mechanism and cylinders or tanks containing liquid (if any), shall be protected from dust, and from excessive variations of temperature.

(*d*) In a self-indicating pit-bank weighing machine, the pendulous lever, suspension rod, and water box shall be suitably enclosed.

Crane Machines.

57. Crane weighing machines may be constructed upon the lever, spring, or hydraulic principles.

All working parts shall be suitably protected from damp and dust.

In a lever machine, the steel yard may be made of special metal to resist atmospheric influences, provided it is sufficiently rigid and accurate. The rack and pinion in a dial machine shall be of suitably hard metal.

58. The range of balancing or adjusting arrangements shall not exceed two per cent. of the capacity of the machine.

The inspection, verification, re-verification, adjustment and stamping of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments in use in any area, including the prohibition of stamping in cases where the nature, denomination, material or mode of construction of the weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument appears likely to facilitate the commission of fraud and the period within which such weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments shall be verified or re-verified.

SECTION 41 (2) (*i*).

General.

59. The Inspector authorised under section 22 shall visit the premises of every trader in the area in his charge for the purpose of inspecting all weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments in use for trade once at least in two years. And he shall from time to time make such special surprise visits as are necessary for the proper disharge of his duties.

60. An Inspector shall make monthly reports to the authority appointing him showing the work of inspection and verification done by him in a form approved by the Director of Industries. Copies of such reports shall be sent to the Director of Industries by the local authority concerned quarterly, that is, on the 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July and 1st of October in each year.

61. All weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments shall be tested in a clean condition, and, if necessary, the Inspector shall require the owner or user to clean them.

62. Where a weight, measure, or weighing or meauring instrument is brought by a trader to an Inspector for re-verification the Inspector shall deal with it in the same manner as upon inspection, but it shall not be necessary for him to test a glass or earthenware measure, unless the original stamp has been defaced.

The margin of error permissible on re-verification shall not exceed the margin of error permissible on verification.

63. (1) Before stamping any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument, the Inspector shall satisfy himself that such weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument complies with the requirements of the Act and the rules.

(2) Weights, measures and weighing and measuring instruments already in existence at the commencement of the rules, which do not conform exactly to the requirements of the rules but which are one or the other of the weights and measures mentioned in the first schedule of the Act and are within the percentages of error permitted by these rules, shall be verified and stamped during the periods shown in Table XVIII hereinafter called "periods of allowance."

(3) The periods of allowance shall begin to run from the date of the commencement of these rules and after the expiry of the said period no weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument shall be verified or stamped unless it complies exactly with the Act and these rules.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), any weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument which is once verified or stamped in accordance with the rules then in force may at any time within a period of ten years after the date of such first verification or stamping, as the case may be, be reverified or stamped under these rules if such weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument complies with the provisions of the rules which were in force at the time of its first verification or stamping, as the case may be.

64. A weight, measure, or weighing, or measuring instrument presented for verification shall be complete in itself, and shall not bear a manufacturer's or maker's mark which might be mistaken for the inspector's stamp.

65. No weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument shall be stamped which is not, in the opinion of the Inspector, sufficiently strong to withstand the wear and tear of ordinary use in trade.

66. The denomination or capacity of a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument, if not marked in full shall be indicated only by one of the abbreviations set out in Table XIX.

67. No instrument, weighing or measuring, manufactured after these rules shall have come into force other than Class A beam-scales, shall be stamped unless provided by the manufacturer with a plug or stud of soft metal on which to place the Inspector's stamp, such plug or stud being made irremoveable by under-cutting or in some other suitable manner.

68. (1) The Inspector shall stamp weights, measures and instruments with a stamp of uniform design issued by the Director of Industries, with the addition of the number or mark distinguishing the district.

(2) All weights measures (other than glass, earthenware, and enamelled metal measures), and weighing or measuring instruments shall, except where the small size renders it impracticable, have a date marked (indicating the date of stamping) on them by the Inspector.

68A. No weight, counterpoise, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument for which no specific provision is made in these rules shall be stamped unless it is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries.

Weights.

69. All weights shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules in every respect.

70. (1) A weight shall not be stamped unless in the opinion of the Inspector such weight is free from flaws, and smooth on all its surfaces.

(2) No weight made of iron manufactured after the date when the rules shall have, come into force shall be stamped unless such weights are blacked or black-leaded oxidised or protected by galvanization or other process approved by the Director of Industries.

71. Weights shall be stamped on the lead in the adjusting hole in the under-surface of the weight :

Provided that weights made of brass and without an adjusting hole shall be stamped on the under-surface.

71-A. No weights used in either

(*a*) Gold and Silver trades, or

(*b*) Pearl and Precious Stone trades,

shall be stamped unless they are either Bullion Tola, Val or Rati weights.

Dry Measures of Capacity.

72. All dry measures of capacity must be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules in every respect.

73. No dry measure of capacity shall be stamped which is constructed to contain more than one denomination of measure, unless such measure is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries.

74. (1) All dry measures of capacity not being a measure made of wicker or other open material, shall be tested either with water or in the following manner with rape seed :—

(*a*) the working standard shall be filled with seed passed through a hopper a distance of six inches being left between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the working standard ;

(*b*) all the seed contained in the working standard shall then be replaced in the hopper and thence run from the hopper into the measure under verification, which shall be placed so that the same distance of six inches intervenes between the bottom of the hopper and the top of the measure.

(2) Dry measures of capacity made of wieker or other open material shall be tested by means of cereals of the smallest size practicable.

75. Dry measures of capacity made of metal shall be stamped near the brim in a vertical line with the denomination. Where necessary, such measures shall be provided by the maker with a soft plug to receive the stamp.

76. Dry measures of capacity made of wood shall be branded outside in a vertical line with the denomination, and, in the case of new measures, also in the inside angle at the bottom of the measure.

Dry measures of capacity made of wicker or other open materials shall be stamped on the tablet plate or fastening in such manner that such tablet, plate or fastening cannot be removed without defacing the stamp.

Liquid Measures.

77. All liquid measures shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules in every respect.

78. A liquid measure marked with equivalents in weight may also be stamped, provided that the words " of water " are marked on the measure in addition to the denomination.

79. Every liquid measure gallon to one pint, both inclusive, shall be tested by filling the working standard with water and emptying the contents of the working standard into such measure submitted for verification.

Where the capacity is indicated by a line, the measure shall be tested to the bottom of the line.

A lip or rimmed liquid measure shall be tested to the bottom of the lip or rim.

Area and Volume.

79-A. (1) All measures of volume shall be examined with the object of discovering flaws or want of straightness and proper right angles at the corners.

(2) Every measure of volume shall be verified by comparing length of each side against the working standard of length at or near the normal temperature.

(3) The allowance for errors in the case of lengths of the sides of measures of volume shall be the same as prescribed for linear measures.

(4) All measures of volume shall be stamped near the top edge on brass plate securely fastened to them.

Measures of Length.

80. All measures of length shall be examined with the object of discovering flaws or want of straightness or strength.

81. Every measure of length shall be verified by comparison with a working standard at or near the normal temperature.

82. A linked measure, or a riband or tape measure, shall be tested when subjected to a tension or pull as follows :—

Ordinary riband or tape measure	2 lbs.
Ordinary riband or tape measure (metal)	10 lbs.
Linked measures	15 lbs.

The measure under test shall be supported throughout its whole length on a plane and even base.

83. Tape measures which are intended to be used in cases may be accepted for verification and stamping if submitted without the case.

84. All measures of length shall be stamped near the beginning of the scale on each graduated side.

In the case of linked measures the stamp may be placed on a metal label or disc permanently attached to the measure, or on the brass handle.

WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS.

General.

85. (1) A weighing instrument of the vibrating type shall be tested for sensitiveness by loading the instrument with the maximum testing load, with the beam or steel yard in a horizontal position, and ascertaining that it turns with the addition of the amount shown in the tables for sensitiveness. No test for sensitiveness at a lower load shall be made.

(2) For beam-scales, the addition of the said amount on either side shall cause an appreciable movement of the eam.

(3) For other vibrating weighing instruments, the addition of the said amount shall cause the beam or steel yard to rise or fall to the limit of its range of movement.

86. (1) Weighing instruments of the vibrating type shall be tested for error, by ascertaining the weight in excess or deficiency (if any), required to bring the beam or steel yard of the machine to a horizontal position when fully loaded.

(2) Weighing instruments of the accelerating type shall be tested for error by ascertaining the weight required, when the machine is fully loaded, just to keep the beam or steel yard in a horizontal position on its stop or career and no more ; and shall be further tested by ascertaining the weight required to bring back the beam or steel yard from its position of greatest displacement to the horizontal position, the machine being fully loaded and truly be balanced.

87. For capacities not tabulated, the allowances for error, and the required sensitiveness shall be proportional.

88.. Movable weighing instruments provided with a beam shall be testd on a level plane, and instruments which are suspended in use shall be suspended when tested.

89. A weighing instrument with removable hooks (other than the hooks or bearings of " swan-neck " beams, and the hooks at the end of steel yards of compound lever machines) shall not be stamped unless it is of a pattern approved by the Director of Industries.

90. No weighing instrument having a counterpoise or travelling poise shall be stamped, unless such counterpoise or travelling poise is provided by the manufacturer with a hole or other suitable means for future adjustment, such adjusting hole being under-cut ; and if loose material is used in a travelling poise, it shall be securely enclosed.

The Inspector shall ascertain that a weighing instrument is properly balanced when not loaded, that the beam has sufficient room for oscillation and that it returns to the position of equilibrium or that the indicator returns to the zero mark or minimum graduation, when the load is removed.

91. No weighing instrument with removable parts, the removal of which would affect the accuracy of the instrument, shall be stamped, unless the parts are such that the instrument cannot be used without them.

91A. Where an instrument has interchangeable parts or reversible parts it shall not be stamped unless the interchange or reversal does not affect the accuracy of the instrument.

Beam-Scales.

92. All beam-scales shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules.

93. With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the instrument shall result from moving the knife-edges or bearings laterally or backwards and forwards within their limts of movement.

The instrument shall be correct whether the load is on the middle or near the edge of the pan.

94. On beam-scales, the verification marks shall be placed on the stud or plug on the beam, immediately under or over the central knife-edge.

The Inspector may stamp any plug or stud in the same manner as he would stamp a weight, or by means of marking pincers.

94-A. No beam-scale which is to be stamped shall have a loaded weight pan.

Counter Machines.

95. All counter machines shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules.

96. The minimum "fall", either way, on counter machines shall be as under :—

Capacity.	Inch.
Not exceeding 4 lbs. or 2 seers	1/4
Above 4 lbs. or 2 seers and not exceeding 7 lbs. or 3½ seers. ...	5/16
Above 7 lbs. or 3½ seers and not exceeding 28 lbs. or 14 seers ...	3/8
Above 28 lbs. or 14 seers and not exceeding 56 lbs. or 28 seers ...	7/16
Above 56 lbs. or 28 seers	1/2

97. With the pans loaded to half the capacity, no appreciable difference in the accuracy of the counter machine shall result from moving the knife-edges or bearings laterally or backwards and forwards within their limits of movement.

98. When the goods pan is not in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if the centre of a load equal to half the capacity is placed on the goods pan anywhere within a distance from the centre equal to one-third the greatest length of the pan, or, if the pan has a vertical side, against the middle of that side; the weight being entirely on the weights pan but in any position on it.

99. When the goods pan is in the form of a scoop, the counter machine shall be correct, if half the full load is placed against the middle of the back of the scoop and the other half in any position on the scoop.

100. The verification stamp shall be placed upon the plug or stud provided for that purpose on a conspicuous part of the beam or body of the machine.

Spring Balances.

101. All spring balances shall be examined to ascertain that they comply with the Act and these rules.

102. (1) When the pan is below the spring, the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded wherever the load is placed upon it.

(2) Where the pan is above the spring, the rules regarding the position of the load on the pans of counter machines shall apply.

103. Each numbered graduation shall be tested; intermediate graduations may be tested if necessary.

The spring balances shall be correct, whether the test is forward or backward, provided that in either case the spring shall be allowed to vibrate before the reading is taken.

The Inspector may test the balance for efficiency or ability to recover, by leaving on the same a load equal to its maximum capacity for a period of twenty-four hours or less, and then, after the expiration of four hours may test the same for accuracy.

104. Spring balances of a capacity of 30 lbs. or 15 seers and under shall satisfy the requirements as regards error of counter machines of similar capacity.

For spring balances of a capacity of 40 lbs. or 20 seers and over, the error shall not exceed the weight corresponding to a quarter of the interval between consecutive graduations.

Spring balances shall not be tested for sensitiveness. (*See* Table XI.)

105. Spring balances shall be fitted with a soft metal plug to receive the Inspector's stamp, and, wherever practicable, the plug shall pass through the dial and frame. The plug shall be so supported as to avoid risk of injury to the instrument by stamping.

Steel yards.

106. The Inspector shall not stamp—

(*a*) any steel yard which is reversible and has three hooks ;

(*b*) any accelerating steel yard ;

(*c*) any counter steel yard ;

(*d*) any steel yard not having a zero graduation, or

(*e*) any steel yard of a capacity of less than 56 lbs.

unless the pattern thereof has been approved by the Director of Industries.

107. Each numbered graduation shall be tested, and the instrument shall be correct whether the test is forward or backward.

The allowances for error in the case of steel yards shall be twice those prescribed for counter machines or dead-weight machines of similar capacity.

108. The verification mark shall be placed upon the plug or stud on the front face of the shoulder of the steel yard.

Dead-Weight Machines.

109. The dead-weight machine shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, if a load of one-fourth the capacity is placed successively at the middle of the front and back of each platform, and centrally over the knife-edges on each side.

110. The plug or stud for the verification mark shall be placed on a conspicuous part of the beam or body of the machine.

Platform Machines and Weigh-Bridges.

111. Weigh-bridges, dormant platform machines, petrol pumps and such other weighing or measuring instruments as the Director of Industries may specify in this behalf shall be verified and stamped *in situ*, in addition to any preliminary test on the maker's or seller's premises.

112. The Inspector shall, in other than dial machines, proceed to test each numbered graduation up to one ton, or to such smaller amount as the last graduation on the steel yard may indicate. He shall then test the loose counterpoises where such are provided, and finally test the machine ton by ton, or load it with heavy material to within one ton of its maximum load, and ascertain that an additional ton is correctly indicated. With the necessary modifications, the test of dial machines shall be made in a similar manner.

113. With one-quarter the maximum load, or as near thereto as is practicable, the platform machine or the weigh-bridge shall indicate the same weight within half the prescribed limits of error, whether the load is placed on the middle or near the ends or corners of the platform.

114. When a platform machine is fitted with relieving gear the prescribed limits of error shall not be exceeded when the machine is put steadily out of and into gear. The plate or platform shall be entirely disengaged from its bearings when the machine is in relief.

115. On a dial machine the verification mark shall be made on a soft metal stud or plug fixed on the dial.

On a platform machine or weigh-bridge other than a dial machine, the mark shall be placed on the plug or stud in a conspicuous posit on, either on the shoulder or the opposite end of the indicating lever or steel yard.

Crane Machines.

116. Hydraulic machines in which it is necessary, in order to get a correct weight indication, to twist the load hook, shall not be stamped unless a prominent notice to this effect is permanently affixed to the machine.

The steel yard movement shall be correct, and the dial hand shall work freely and return to its initial starting point after the load is removed.

Each numbered division shall be tested as far as practicable.

117. The stamping plug shall be placed on a conspicuous part, either of the steel yard or of the dial of the machine.

Automatic Machines.

118. Automatic machines and their integral parts such as special beams and the like shall, except as may be otherwise provided by rules, satisfy the requirements of these rules so far as they are applicable as regards principle, detail, or material of construction.

It shall not be necessary to mark beams with any class, but they shall be identified with the machine by an indelible number or other sufficient mark of identification.

The adjusting mechanism shall be suitably secured or protected so that it cannot be readily tampered with.

The accuracy of the output of the machine shall be verified by re-weighing, over another weighing instrument, not less than twenty continuous loads ; or, where practicable, the machine may be tested directly by the application of standard weights.

In testing totalising machines, not less than forty loads shall be passed over the machine, namely, ten minimum loads, ten maximum loads and twenty loads of the mean between the minimum and maximum.

The stamping plug shall be placed upon the beam, shank, or dial of the machine.

Period of Verification.

119. (1) All weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity and measures of length and weighing instruments for or in use in retail and wholesale shops and in industrial establishments except such as are railways within the meaning of the Indian

Railways Act, 1890, or factories within the meaning of the Factories Act, 1934 shal be verified and stamped at least once in every two years.

(2 All weights, liquid and dry measures of capacity, measures of length and weighing instruments for or in use for trade in all places other than those mentioned in sub-rule (1) shall be verified and stamped at least once in every twelve months.

The circumstances and conditions under which and the manner in which stamps may be obliterated or defaced.

SECTION 41 (2) (*j*).

120. Subject to the provisos of this rule, the Inspector, on inspection, shall obliterate the stamp on—

(*a*) any weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which cannot be stamped and made to conform to the requirements of these rules ;

(*b*) a measure of length, when the deficiency or excess exceeds four times the amount allowed on verification ;

(*c*) a measure of capacity (other than an apothecaries measure), if the error in deficiency is more than half that allowed in excess on verification, or if the error in excess is more than that allowed on verification ; and, on apothecaries glass measures, if the error is greater than that allowed on verification ;

(*d*) a weight, if the error in deficiency is more than half that allowed in excess on verification or if the error in excess is more than that allowed on verification ;

(*e*) a weight or measure if it does not admit of proper adjustment owing to its being broken, much indented or otherwise defective ;

(*f*) a weight or measure which, since the last stamping, has been repaired or re-adjusted so as to cease to conform with the requirements of these rules ;

(*g*) a weighing instrument, if the error exceeds twice, or if the deficiency in sensitiveness exceeds three times the amount allowed on verification ;

(*h*) an equal armed weighing instrument which, since the last stamping, has been repaired or adjusted so as to cease to conform with the requirements of these rules ; and any weighing instrument which, since the last stamping, has been so repaired or altered that it has become necessary to ascertain that the indications of the instrument remain correct throughout its range as, for instance, when an instrument is altered in design or construction or when new stays, levers or springs are introduced ;

(*i*) any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument due and not submitted for reverification and stamping ;

(*j*) any weight or weighing instrument used in contravention of rule 148 :

Provided that where the incorrectness of a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument exceeds the limits laid down in this rule, the Inspector shall leave with the trader a notice calling on him to have the said weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument corrected within a stated period, not exceeding twenty-eight days, and shall obliterate the stamp if the correction has not been made within such period :

Provided further that where in a weighing instrument the in correctness is due merely to a need for re-balancing the instrument, the stamp shall not be defaced.

The tests to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments.

SECTION 41 (2) (*k*).

121. The Inspector shall carry out the tests prescribed in rules made under section 41 (*2*) (*h*), 41 (*2*) (*i*) and in accordance with the schedule of instructions prepared for the purpose by the Director of Industries from time to time.

The limits of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection either generally or as regards any trade.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*l*).

and

The amount of error to be tolerated in weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*m*).

122. The amount of error to be tolerated in secondary and working standards when verified and re-verified shall be as specified in Table XX.

123. The amount of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments used or intended to be used for trade shall be as specified in Tables I to XVII.

The amount of error to be tolerated in selling articles by measure as regards the textile trade.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*mm*)

123-A. The amount of error to be tolerated when grey, white or coloured cotton piece-goods are sold on the basis of the length and width stamped on them, shall be as specified in Table XX-A.

Fees.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*n*).

124. Fees to be charged for verification, re-verification and stamping weights and measures shall be as prescribed in Table XXI.

125. The fees to be charged for verification, re-verification and stamping, weighing and measuring instruments shall be as prescribed in Tables XXII and XXII-A respectively.

126. The fees prescribed in Tables XXI, XXII and XXII-A do not include fees for adjustment. The Inspectors are permitted only to carry out minor adjustments at an extra fee to be fixed by the Director of Industries in each individual case.

127. (1) The fees chargeable for the verification and stamping of weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments at the office of the Inspector shall be at the rates prescribed in Tables XXI, XXII and XXII-A as the case may be.

(2) If such verification or stamping is done by the Inspector at the premises of any person, the fees chargeable for such verification and stamping shall be at the rates prescribed in the said tables :

Provided that after the expiry of two years from the date when these rules shall have come into force in any district or municipal area, in addition to the fee chargeable as aforesaid, an extra fee at the rates equal to half the rates prescribed in the

said tables, together with the actual travelling expenses of the Inspector incurred in carrying out such verification and stamping, shall be charged :

Provided further that in the case of verification or stamping of petrol or fuel oil vehicles or weighing and measuring instruments mentioned in rule 111 at the premises of any person, or if the verification or stamping is done by the Inspector at the premises of a manufacturer or stockist of weights, measures, and weighing or measuring instruments, the extra fee prescribed in the above proviso shall not be charged, but such person, manufacturer or stockist shall, in addition to the fee leviable at the rates prescribed in the said tables, be liable to pay the travelling expenses incurred by the Inspector in visiting the premises of such person, manufacturer or stockist for the purpose of carrying out the verification or stamping.

Such travelling expenses shall include any travelling and daily allowance payable to the Inspector in accordance with the Bombay Civil Services Rules to which the said Inspector would be entitled, if the verification or stamping has to be carried out at a place outside the headquarters of such Inspector.

127-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 124–127 no fees shall be charged for restamping weights, etc., within the period of one year or two years as prescribed in rule 119 of these rules from the date on which they were last stamped against payment of fees provided that the original stamp on the weights, etc., was not obliterated under rule 120.

127-B. In addition to the fees prescribed in Tables XXI, XXII and XXIIA, the Inspector shall be entitled to the actual cost of cartage, carriage, lifting of standards and travelling expenses incurred by him for verification or re-verification or stamping of a weight, measure, or a weighing or measuring instrument.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule travelling expenses shall include the travelling allowances payable under sub-rule (2) of rule 127.

128. Before commencing the work of verification or re-verification, the Inspector shall inform the person concerned of the fees payable by him under the rules, and shall receive the same and issue a receipt, two copies of such receipt shall be kept on record. The receipt shall be in the form approved by the Director of Industries.

129. A weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument which on verification is found to be incorrect shall be returned to the person concerned for adjustment. When the necessary adjustment has been carried out, such weight, measure or weighing or measuring instrument shall be re-verified on payment of 50 per cent. of the prescribed fees and if found correct shall be stamped.

130. When a weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument is returned as incorrect, the Inspector shall inform the person concerned in writing of the defects found in the weight, measure, or weighing or measuring instrument.

131. The Inspector shall maintain a register which shall be written up from day to day and shall show the amount of fees and carriage charges collected during the day.

132. The entire payments collected by the Government Inspector shall be paid by him into the local Government treasury every Saturday for credit to XXV Industries and a receipt obtained which shall be pasted in the accounts register and intimation to that effect shall be sent by him to the Director of Industries.

133. The fees payable by makers and stockists of working and secondary standards and weighing instruments for verification, re-verification and stamping by a Government Inspector or the Director of Industries, shall be as prescribed in Table XXIII.

The seizure, detention and destruction of weights and measures and weighing or measuring instruments which are not authorised by this Act and in regard to which no regulations have been made under section 41.

SECTION 41 (2) (o).

134. (1) An Inspector authorised under section 22 may enter any place within the area for which he is appointed where he has reason to believe that there are any weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments for use in trade, to inspect and test them and to seize and detain such weights, measures and weighing or measuring instruments as are liable to be seized and detained.

(2) Weights and measures and measuring instruments shall be liable to be seized and detained if—

(*a*) they are not of the denomination of a standard weight or measure specified in the First Schedule of the Act ;
(*b*) they are false or defective ;
(*c*) wilful fraud is committed in using them ;
(*d*) they are unstamped ;
(*e*) the stamp on them is forged or transferred.

(3) (*a*) The following weighing instruments, namely, beam scales, spring balances counter machines and steel yards, shall be liable to seizure and detention in cases (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) specified in sub-rule (2) ; and

(*b*) Weighing instruments other than those specified in clause (*a*) shall be liable to seizure and detention in cases (*b*), (*c*) and (*e*) but not in cases (*a*) and (*d*) specified in sub-rule (2).

(4) Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument seized and detained under sub-rule (2) or (3) which is not to be the subject of proceedings in a court, shall, after the expiry of one month after its seizure, be so dealt with as the Director of Industries may by general or special order direct, and the materials thereof shall be sold and the proceeds credited to Government.

135. Any weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument liable to seizure and detention which is to be the subject of proceedings in a Court shall be seized and detained by the Inspector for being produced before the Court.

The qualifications, functions and duties generally of Inspectors under this Act and the rules and regulations.

SECTION 41 (2) (q).

136. *Qualificaions.*—No person shall be appointed an Inspector unless he—

(1) (*a*) is a graduate of a recognised University in Electrical Engineering or in Mechanical Engineering or in Physics and any other Science subject ; or
(*b*) is a second or first class diploma holder (L.M.E. or L.E.E.) of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay or that of the College of Engineering, Poona, or the N. E. D. College of Engineering, Karachi, or the Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, or Faraday House, London in Electrical Engineering or/and Mechanical Engineering ;
(2) is able to speak, read and write English and at least one vernacular of the State ;
(3) had training for at least two months in the Bombay Weights and Measures Department ;
(4) had practical workshop experience of at least two years ;

137. *Functions and Duties.*—The duties of an Inspector are—

(*a*) the safe and proper custody of the secondary and working standards and other equipment given in his charge ;

(*b*) verification and stamping of weights and measures, etc. ;

(*c*) inspections ;

(*d*) collections of fees and charges and submission of the reports and returns prescribed in the rules and laid down by the Director of Industries.

Any other matters for which no provision or insufficient provision is made in this Act and for which provision is, in the opinion of Government, necessary.

SECTION 41 (*2*) (*r*).

138. On the appointment or the termination of the appointment of an Inspector amunicipality or district local board authorised under section 19 to appoint Inspectors shall give notice thereof to the Director of Industries.

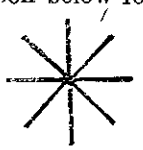
139. A municipality or district local board authorised under section 19 to appoint Inspectors shall issue to their Inspectors the schedule of instructions prepared by the Director of Industries mentioned in rule 121 and shall not issue any instructions inconsistent with the said schedule.

It shall be the duty of the municipality or district local board concerned to see that their Inspectors act in compliance with such instructions.

140. Every Inspector shall be provided by the authority appointing him with working standards, scale-beams, and balances for testing weights, adequate instrumental equipment, and travelling kit for inspection, of such material and form as may from time to time be approved by the Director of Industries.

141. Every Inspector shall be provided by the authority appointing him with such dies, punches, stencil plates, branding irons, etching and engraving and other implements, as may be necessary for affixing the local verification stamp, the design and number of which are furnished by the Director of Industries.

The Inspector shall be provided with punches, of suitable sizes, of eight pointed star design, as shown in the illustration below for obliterating stamps :—



142. Every Inspector shall be provided by the authority appointing him with an adequate office accommodation, to the satisfaction of the Director of Industries in a business area together with cupboards, etc., for the due security of his standards, instruments, and books.

Unless no other suitable premises are available, the office of the Inspector shall not be located on the premises where intoxicating liquors are sold, or where retail trade is carried on, and the location of such office shall as far as may be practicable be selected with a view to freedom from vibration.

143. Where in the special circumstances of any case it appears to an Inspector to be impracticable to comply literally with any requirement of these rules, he shall consult the authority appointing him thereon with the view to refer the matter to the Director of Industries and the Director may, on such reference if he thinks fit, dispense with the observance of such requirement.

144. In any area in which there are both Inspectors appointed by Government and Inspectors appointed by a municipality or district local board, each Inspector shall be given jurisdiction over a part of such area subject however to the assignment

to a Government Inspector of the duty of supervision and stamping over the whole area. Each part of the area shall be distinguished by some number, name or mark. The extent [of allotment] of the jurisdiction of Inspectors shall be determined by the Director of Industries in consultation with the municipality or district local board concerned.

Provided that Government may, by special or general order, direct that an Inspector appointed by a municipality or a district local board shall not exercise jurisdiction over any place, premises or undertaking or any part thereof.

145. (1) Every manufacturer of, or dealer in, weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments shall register his address with the Director of Industries and shall inform him forthwith of any change in the address so registered.

(2) Every repairer of weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments shall apply to the Director of Industries for registering his name and address. The Director of Industries shall on assuring himself that he is a competent repairer and possesses a regular workshop and tools, register his name, and address in his office. Such registered repairers shall inform the Director of Industries forthwith of any change in the address so registered.

(3) The Director of Industries may refuse, revoke, suspend or cancel the registration of any manufacturer of, or dealer in, or repairer of weights, measures or weighing or measuring instruments on the ground of want of proper and adequate workshop facilities or staff or incompetency or failure to observe any of the provisions of the Act or these rules.

146. An appeal from any decision under sub-section (*1*) of section 25 shall lie to the Director of Industries within two months from the date of such decision.

147. (*a*) Every Inspector shall keep and maintain such books and use such forms in connection with his work as may be laid down by the Director of Industries.

(*b*) The books and forms mentioned in rule (*a*) above shall be supplied to the Inspector by the authority appointing him.

148. (1) Weighing instruments used by the following classes of traders shall be beam scales of either class A or class B or such instruments other than beam scales as satisfy the requirements of Table VIII and shall not be verified, re-verified or stamped by Inspectors if they are not instruments of the kind specified in this sub-rule :—

(*i*) Gold and silver merchants and bullion dealers.

(*ii*) Dealers in precious metals and precious stones and jewellers.

(*iii*) Retail chemists and druggists.

(*iv*) Silk merchants.

(*v*) Dealers in perfumery.

(*vi*) Any other class or classes of traders as the Director of Industries may specify.

(2) Beam scales used by the following classes of traders shall be either of class A, class B or class C, and shall not be verified, re-verified or stamped by Inspectors if they do not belong to one of these classes :—

(*i*) Retail and wholesale dealers in base metals.

(*ii*) Retail and wholesale dealers in tea, coffee, tobacco and cotton.

(*iii*) Retail and wholesale dealers in ghee, spices and butter.

(*iv*) Any other class or classes of traders as the Director of Industries may specify.

(3) Weights used by the classes of traders mentioned in clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of sub-rule (1) shall be Bullion Tola weights and Rati weights, respectively, and shall not be verified, re-verified or stamped by Inspectors if they are not Bullion Tola weights or Rati weights, respectively.

TABLE I.

SEER AND MAUND WEIGHTS.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification.		Seer and Maund weights.		Inspection.	
Error in Excess only.				Error in Deficiency.	
Iron weights.	Other than iron weights.			Iron weights	Other than iron weights.
84 grains ...	42 grains ...	1 maund ...	Error in excess same as on verification.	42 grains ...	21 grains.
48 ,, ...	24 ,, ...	20 seers ...		24 ,, ...	12 ,,
30 ,, ...	15 ,, ...	10 ,, ...		15 ,, ...	7·5 ,,
20 ,, ...	10 ,, ...	5 ,, ...		10 ,, ...	5 ,,
15 ,, ...	7·5 ,, ...	3 ,, ...		7·5 ,, ...	3·75 ,,
13·5 ,, ...	6·75 ,, ...	2½ ,, ...		6·75 ,, ...	3·5 ,,
12 ,, ...	6 ,, ...	2 ,, ...		6 ,, ...	3 ,,
8 ,, ...	4 ,, ...	1 seer ...		4 ,, ...	2 ,,
4 ,, ...	3 ,, ...	½ ,, ...		2 ,, ...	1·5 ,,
4 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	¼ ,, ...		2 ,, ...	1 grain.
4 ,, ...	2 ,, ...	⅛ ,, ...		2 ,, ...	1 ,,
	1 grain ...	1/16 ,, ...			0·5 ,,
	0·5 ,, ...	1/32 ,, ...			0·25 ,,
	0·5 ,, ...	2 tolas and under.			0·25 ,,

TABLE I-A.

BULLION TOLA WEIGHTS.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Denomination.	Verification. Errors in Excess only.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.
2,000 Tolas	6 grains ...	Error in excess same as on verification.	3 grains.
1,000 ,, ...	5 ,, ...		2·5 ,,
500 ,, ...	4 ,, ...		2 ,,
300 ,, ...	4 ,, ...		2 ,,
200 ,, ...	2 ,, ...		1 grain.
100 ,, ...	1 grain ...		·5 ,,
50 ,, ...	·7 ,, ...		·35 ,,
30 ,, ...	·7 ,, ...		·35 ,,
20 ,, ...	·5 ,, ...		·25 ,,
10 ,, ...	·4 ,, ...		·2 ,,
5 ,, ...	·3 ,, ...		·15 ,,
4 ,, ...	·25 ,, ...		·125 ,,
3 ,, ...	·2 ,, ...		·1 ,,
2 ,, ...	·15 ,, ...		·075 ,,
1 Tola	·1 ,, ...		·05 ,,
½ ,, ...	·1 ,, ...		·05 ,,
¼ ,, ...	·1 ,, ...		·05 ,,
⅛ ,, ...	·05 ,, ...		·025 ,,
1/16 ,, ...	·05 ,, ...		·025 ,,
1 Val	·02 ,, ...		·01 ,,
½ ,, ...	·02 ,, ...		·01 ,,
¼ ,, ...	·01 ,, ...		·005 ,,

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TABLE I-B.

Rati Weights.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Denomination.	Verification. Error in Excess only.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.
240 Ratis	·2 grain	Error in excess same as on verification	·1 grain.
120 ,,	·15 ,,		·075 ,,
72 ,,	·1 ,,		·05 ,,
48 ,,	·1 ,,		·05 ,,
24 ,,	·1 ,,		·05 ,,
12 ,,	·05 ,,		·025 ,,
6 ,,	·05 ,,		·025 ,,
3 ,,	·05 ,,		·025 ,,
2 ,,	·02 ,,		·01 ,,
1 Rati	·02 ,,		·01 ,,
½ ,,	·01 ,,		·005 ,,
¼ ,,	·01 ,,		·005 ,,
1/8 ,,	·005 ,,		·0025 ,,
1/16 ,,	·005 ,,		·0025 ,,
1/32 ,,	·002 ,,		·001 ,,
1/64 ,,	·002 ,,		·001 ,,

TABLE II.

Avoirdupois Weights.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification. Error in Excess only.		Avoirdupois.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.	
Iron weights.	Other than iron weights.			Iron weights.	Other than iron weights.
100 grains	50 grains	100 lb.	Error in excess same as on verification.	50 grains	25 grains.
60 ,,	30 ,,	56 ,,		30 ,,	15 ,,
55 ,,	27.5 ,,	50 ,,		27·5 ,,	13·75 ,,
40 ,,	20 ,,	28 ,,		20 ,,	10 ,,
30 ,,	15 ,,	20 ,,		15 ,,	7·5 ,,
24 ,,	12 ,,	14 ,,		12 ,,	6 ,,
20 ,,	10 ,,	10 ,,		10 ,,	5 ,,
16 ,,	8 ,,	7 ,,		8 ,,	4 ,,
14 ,,	7 ,,	5 ,,		7 ,,	3·5 ,,
12 ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,		6 ,,	3 ,,
8 ,,	4 ,,	2 ,,		4 ,,	2 ,,
4 ,,	3 ,,	1 ,,		2 ,,	1·5 ,,
4 ,,	2 ,,	8 oz.		2 ,,	1 grain.
4 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,		2 ,,	1 ,,
	1 grain	2& 1 ,,			0·5 ,,
	0·5 ,,	8 drs. to ½ dram.			0·25 grains.

TABLE II-A.

IMPERIAL GRAIN WEIGHTS.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification. Error in Excess only.	Denomination Grain Weights.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.
0·5 grain	4,000, 2,000 ...	Error in excess same as on verification.	0·25 grain.
0·2 „	1,000, 500 ...		0·1 „
0·1 „	300, 240, 200, 120, 100 ...		0·05 „
0·05 „	72, 60, 50, 48, 30, 24, 20, 16, 12, 10.		0·025 „
0·02 „	8, 6, 5, 4, 3 ...		0·01 „
0·01 „	2, 1, ·6 ·5 ...		0·005 „
0·005 „	·3 ...		0·0025 „
0·002 „	·25, ·2, ·1 ...		0·001 „
0·001 „	·06, ·05, ·03, ·02, ·01 ...		0·0005 „

TABLE II-B.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification. Error in Excess only.	Denomination Apothecaries' Weights.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.
0·7 grain ...	10 oz. Apoth ...	Error in excess same as on verification.	0·35 grain.
0·6 „	8 „ „ ...		0·3 „
0·5 „	6 „ „ ...		0·25 „
0·4 „	4 „ „ ...		0·2 „
0·3 „	2 „ „ ...		0·15 „
0·2 „	1 „ „ (480 grains) ...		0·1 „
0·1 „	4 (or ½ oz. Apoth), 2, 1 drachm.		0·05 „
0·08 „	2 Scrupless ...		0·04 „
0·07 „	1½ „ (or ½ drachm) ...		0·035 „
0·06 „	1 Scruple ...		0·03 „
0·05 „	½ „ ...		0·025 „
0·04 „	6 grains ...		0·02 „
0·02 „	5, 4, 3 grains ...		0·01 „
0·01 „	2 1, ½ grains ...		0·005 „

TABLE III.

DRY MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification. Error in Excess only.	Denomination.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.
25 cubic inches	2 maunds ...	Error in excess same as allowed on verification.	12½ cubic inches.
16 „ „	¾ maund ...		8 „ „
15 „ „	½ „ ...		7½ „ „
13 „ „	¼ „ ...		6½ „ „
11 „ „	⅛ „ ...		5½ „ „
8 „ „	1/16 „ and 2 seers or adholi.		4 „ „
3½ „ „	1 seer ...		1¾ „ „
2 „ „	½ „ ...		1 cubic inch.
1 cubic inch	¼ „ ...		½ „
½ „ „	⅛ „ ...		¼ „ „
¼ „ „	1/16 „ ...		½ „ „
⅛ „ „	1/32 „ ...		⅛ „ „

TABLE IV.

LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY (SEERS AND MAUNDS).

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification. Error in Excess only.			Capacity of measure to the Graduation tested.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.		
Ordinary.	Conical Metal.	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware.			Ordinary.	Conical Metal.	Enamelled Metal, Glass and Earthenware.
4 fl. oz.	2 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz.	40 seers and 30 seers	Error in excess same as on verification.	2 fl. oz.	1 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.
3 „	1½ „	6 „	20 seers and 10 seers		1½ „	¾ „	3 „
2 „	1 „	4 „	8 to 4 seers ...		1 „	4 fl. dr.	2 „
1 „	4 fl. dr.	2 „	2 seers and 1 seer ...		4 fl. dr.	2 „	1 „
4 fl. dr.	2 „	1 „	½ seer ...		2 „	1 „	4 fl. dr.
3 „	1½ „	4 fl. dr.	¼ „ ...		1½ „	¾ „	2 „
2 „	1 „	2 „	1/8 „ ...		1 „	½ „	1 „
1 „	½ „	1 „	1/16 „ ...		½ „	15 min.	½ „
½ „	15 min.	½ „	1/32 „ ...		15 min.	7½ „	15 min.
20 min.	10 „	20 min.	1/64 „ ...		10 „	5 „	10 „

TABLE IV-A.

Liquid Measures of Capacity.

Liquor Dram and Peg.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification. Error in Excess only.	Denomination.		Inspection. Error in Deficiency.
¼ fl. dram.	¼ dram	Error in excess same as on verification.	15 min.
½ „ „	½ „		15 „
1 „ „	1 „		½ fl. dram.
2 fl. drams.	2 drams		1 „ „
3 „ „	4 „		1½ „ „
6 „ „	8 „		3 „ „
½ fl. dram.	½ Peg		15 min.
1 „ „	1 „		½ fl. dram.

TABLE IV-B.

Imperial Apothecaries' Graduated Glass Measures.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Approximate internal diameter of measure at the graduation tested.	Verification or Inspection. Errors in excess or deficiency.	
	Cylindrical and Conical Shape.	Glass Flasks and Burettes.
Inches.	Minims.	Minims.
4	25	12½
3½	21	10½
3	18	9
2½	14	7
2	11	5½
1¾	9	4½
1½	7	3½
1¼	6	3
1	4	2
7/8	3	1½
3/4	2	1
5/8	1	½
½	½	¼

TABLE V.

IMPERIAL LIQUID MEASURES OF CAPACITY (GALLONS).

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification.				Capacity of Measure to the graduation tested.	Error in excess same as on verification.	Inspection.			
Error in Excess only.						Error in Deficiency.			
Ordinary.	Conical Metal.	Milk Churns.	Enamelled Metal Glass and Earthenware.			Ordinary.	Conical Metal.	Milk Churns.	Enamelled Metal Glass and Earthenware.
15 fl. oz.	...	...	...	64 gall. to 33.		7½ fl.oz.	...	...	...
10 „	5 fl.oz.	20 fl.oz.	...	32 gall. to 20 gall.		5 „	2½ fl.oz.	10 fl.oz.	...
5 „	2½ „	10 „	...	Under 20 gall. to 8 gall.		2½ „	1¼ „	5 „	...
3 „	1½ „	6 „	...	Under 8 gall. to 4 gall.		1½ „	6 fl.dr.	3 „	...
2 „	1 „	...	4 fl.oz.	3, 2, and 1 gall.		1 „	4 „	...	2 fl.oz.
1 „	4 fl.dr.	...	2 „	Half-gallon and Quart.		4 fl.dr.	2 „	...	1 „
4 fl.dr.	2 „	...	1 „	Pint ...		2 „	1 „	...	4 fl.dr.
3 „	1½ „	...	4 fl.dr.	Half-pint ...		1½ „	½ „	...	2 „
2 „	1 „		2 „	Gill		1 „	½ „		1 „
1 „	½ „	...	1 „	Half-gill ...		½ „	15 min.	...	½ „
½ „	15 min.	...	½ „	Quarter-gill.		15 min.	7½ „	...	15 min.

Note.—For each additional 20 Gallons or fraction thereof in the case of ordinary types of measures, an additional 5 fl. oz. shall be allowed in the case of error in excess on verification and half of that in the case of deficiency on inspection.

TABLE V-A.

PETROL PUMPS.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification.	Capacity.		Inspection.
Error in Excess only.			Error in Deficiency.
15 fluid oz.	64 gal. to 33 gal. ...	Error in excess as on verification.	7½ fluid oz.
10 „ „	32 gal. to 20 gal. ...		5 „ „
5 „ „	Under 20 gal. to 8 gal. ...		2½ „ „
3 „ „	Under 8 gal. to 4 gal. ...		1½ „ „
1 „ „	3, 2, and 1 gal. ...		½ „ „

TABLE VI.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification.				Denomination.	Inspection.			
Error (in parts of an inch).					Error (in parts of an inch).			
End Measures.		Line Measures.			End Measures.		Line Measures.	
Long, or in Excess.	Short, or in Deficiency.	Long, or in Excess.	Short, or in Deficiency.		Long, or in Excess.	Short, or in Deficiency.	Long, or in Excess.	Short, or in Deficiency.
..	..	0·3	0·3	Metal 100, 50 feet.	..	..	1·2	1·2
..	..	0·2	0·2	33 ft. 20, 10 feet.	..	..	0·8	0·8
..	..	0·05	0·05	9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 ft. 66, 54, 42 inches.	..	..	0·2	0.2
0·03	0·015	0·02	0·01	3 feet (yard) 2 feet, 1 foot. 30, 18 inches.	0·12	0·06	0·08	0·04
0·01	0·01	0·005	0·002	Under 1 foot	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·0408
..	..	0·06	0·06	Other than metal 100, 50 feet.	..	..	2·4	
..	..	0·04	0·04	33 feet 20, 10 feet.	..	..	1·6	1·6
..	..	0·1	0·1	9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 ft. 66, 54, 42 inches.	..	..	0·4	0·4
0·06	0·03	0·04	0·02	3, feet (yard) 2 feet, 1 foot. 30, 18 inches.	0·24	0·12	0·16	0·08
0·02	0·02	0·01	0·004	Under 1 foot	0·08	0·08	0·04	0·016

The allowance for error on " end " measures above 3 feet may be the same as those tolerated for " line " measures.

TABLE VII.

BEAM-SCALES—CLASS A.

(*See* Rules 40 and 123.)

Verification.		Capacity.	Inspection.	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.		Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
0·05 grain	0·1 grain ..	1 oz. or 1/32 seer	0·15 grain ..	0·2 grain.
0·1 ,, ...	0·2 ,, ..	1 lb. or $\frac{1}{8}$ seer ..	0·3 ,, ..	0·4 ,,
0·5 ,, ...	1·0 ,, ..	7 lbs. or 3½ seers	1·5 grains ..	2·0 grains.
1·5 grains	2·0 grains	56 lbs. or 28 seers.	4·5 ,, ..	4·0 ,,
·03 grain	·06 grain ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or 1 tola .	·09 gr. ..	·12 grain.
·015 ,, ...	·03 ,, ..	$\frac{1}{4}$,, or $\frac{1}{2}$,, ..	·045 ,, ..	·06 ,,
·006 ,, ...	·012 ,, ..	$\frac{1}{8}$,, or $\frac{1}{4}$,, ..	·018 ,, ..	·024 ,,

TABLE VIII.

BEAM-SCALES (CLASS B) AND OTHER WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS.

(*See* Rules 40 and 123.)

Verification.		Capacity.	Inspection.	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.		Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.
1/5 grain ...	1/5 grain ...	1 oz or 1/32 seer ...	3/5 grain ...	2/5 grain.
11/35 ,, ...	11/35 ,, ...	2 ,, ,, 1/16 ,, ...	33/35 ,, ...	22/35 ,,
19/35 ,, ...	19/35 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, 1/8 ,, ...	1·22/35 ,, ...	1·3/35 ,,
1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	8 ,, ,, 1/4 ,, ...	3 grains ...	2 grains.
1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	1 lb. or 1/2 ,, ...	3 ,, ...	2 ,,
1½ grains ...	2 grains ...	2 ,, ,, 1 ,, ...	4½ grains ...	4 ,,
3 grains ...	4 grains ...	4 lb. or 2 seers. ...	9 grains ...	8 grains.
4 ,, ...	6 ,, ...	7 ,, ,, 3½ ,, ...	12 ,, ...	12 ,,
6 ,, ...	9 ,, ...	10 ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	18 ,, ...	18 ,,
8 ,, ...	12 ,, ...	14 ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	24 ,, ...	24 ,,
11 ,, ...	16 ,, ...	20 ,, ,, 10 ,, ...	33 ,, ...	32 ,,
15 ,, ...	22 ,, ...	28 ,, ,, 14 ,, ...	45 ,, ...	44 ,,
25 ,, ...	40 ,, ...	56 ,, ,, 28 ,, ...	75 ,, ...	80 ,,
1½ drams ...	2½ drams ...	1 cwt. or 1½ mds. ...	4½ drams. ...	5 drams.
2½ ,, ...	3½ ,, ...	2 ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	7½ ,, ...	7 ,,
3 ,, ...	4½ ,, ...	3 ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	9 ,, ...	9 ,,
3½ ,, ...	5½ ,, ...	4 ,, ,, 5½ ,, ...	10½ ,, ...	11 ,,
4 ,, ...	6½ ,, ...	5 ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	12 ,, ...	13 ,,
4½ ,, ...	7½ ,, ...	6 ,, ,, 8 ,, ...	13½ ,, ...	15 ,,
5 ,, ...	8½ ,, ...	7 ,, ,, 10 ,, ...	15 ,, ...	17 ,,
5½ drams ...	9½ drams ...	8 cwt. or 11 mds. ...	16½ drams ...	19 drams.
6 ,, ...	10½ ,, ...	9 ,, ,, 12½ ,, ...	18 ,, ...	21 ,,
6½ ,, ...	11½ ,, ...	10 ,, ,, 14 ,, ...	19½ ,, ...	23 ,,
9 ,, ...	16½ ,, ...	15 ,, ,, 21 ,, ...	27 ,, ...	33 ,,
11½ ,, ...	21½ ,, ...	20 ,, ,, 28 ,, ...	34½ ,, ...	43 ,,
16½ ,, ...	31½ ,, ...	30 ,, ,, 41 ,, ...	49½ ,, ...	63 ,,
·1 grain ...	·1 grain ...	½ oz. or 1 tola ...	·3 grain ...	·2 grain.
·05 ,, ...	·05 ,, ...	¼ ,, ,, ½ ,, ...	·15 ,, ...	·1 ,,
·03 ,, ...	·03 ,, ...	⅛ ,, ,, ¼ ,, ...	·09 ,, ...	·06 ,,

TABLE IX.

BEAM-SCALES—CLASS C.

(*See* Rules 40 and 123.)

Verification.		Capacity.	Inspection.	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.		Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.
3/5 gr.	3/5 gr.	1 oz. or 1/32 seer.	1·4/5 gr.	1·1/5 gr.
33/35 „	33/35 „	2 „ „ 1/16 „	2·29/35 „	1·31/35 „
1·22/35 „	1·22/35 „	4 „ „ ⅛ „	4·31/35 „	3·9/35 „
3 „	3 „	8 „ „ ¼ „	9 „	6 „
3 „	3 „	1 lb. „ ⅓ „	9 „	6 „
4½ „	6 „	2 „ „ 1 „	13½ „	12 „
9 gr.	12 gr.	4 lb. or 2 seers.	27 gr.	24 gr.
12 „	18 „	7 „ „ 3½ „	36 „	36 „
18 „	27 „	10 „ „ 5 „	54 „	54 „
24 „	36 „	14 „ „ 7 „	72 „	72 „
33 „	48 „	20 „ „ 10 „	99 „	96 „
45 „	66 „	28 „ „ 14 „	135 „	132 „
75 „	120 „	56 „ „ 28 „	225 „	240 „
4½ dr.	7½ dr.	1 cwt. or 1½ mds.	13½ dr.	15 dr.
7½ „	10½ „	2 „ „ 3 „	1 oz. 6½ „	1 oz. 5 „
9 „	13½ „	3 „ „ 4 „	1 „ 11 „	1 „ 11 „
10½ „	16½ „	4 „ „ 5½ „	1 „ 15½ „	2 „ 1 „
12 „	1 oz. 3½ „	5 „ „ 7 „	2 „ 4 „	2 „ 7 „
13½ „	1 „ 6½ „	6 „ „ 8 „	2 „ 8½ „	2 „ 13 „
15 „	1 „ 9½ „	7 „ „ 10 „	2 „ 13 „	3 „ 3 „
16½ dr.	1 oz. 12½ dr.	8 cwt. or 11 mds.	3 oz. 1½ dr.	3 oz. 9 dr.
1 oz. 2 „	1 „ 15½ „	9 „ „ 12½ „	3 „ 6 „	3 „ 15 „
1 „ 3½ „	2 „ 2½ „	10 „ „ 14 „	3 „ 10½ „	4 „ 5 „
1 „ 11 „	3 „ 1½ „	15 „ „ 21 „	5 „ 1 „	6 „ 3 „
2 „ 2½ „	4 „ 1½ „	20 „ „ 28 „	6 „ 7½ „	8 „ 1 „
3 „ 1½ „	5 „ 14½ „	30 „ „ 41 „	9 „ 4½ „	11 „ 13 „

TABLE IX-A.

BEAM-SCALES—CLASS D.

(*See* Rules 40 and 123.)

Verification.		Capacity.	Inspection.	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.		Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed either in excess or in deficiency when fully loaded.
3 gr.	3 gr.	1 oz. or 1/32 seer.	9 gr.	6 gr.
5 ,,	5 ,,	2 ,, ,, 1/16 ,,	15 ,,	10 ,,
8 ,,	8 ,,	4 ,, ,, 1/8 ,,	24 ,,	16 ,,
15 ,,	15 ,,	8 ,, ,, ¼ ,,	45 ,,	30 ,,
15 ,,	15 ,,	1 lb. ,, ½ ,,	45 ,,	30 ,,
22½ ,,	30 ,,	2 ,, ,, 1 ,,	67½ ,,	60 ,,
45 ,,	60 ,,	4 ,, ,, 2 seers.	135 ,,	120 ,,
60 ,,	90 ,,	7 ,, ,, 3½ ,,	180 ,,	180 ,,
90 ,,	135 ,,	10 ,, ,, 5 ,,	270 ,,	270 ,,
120 ,,	180 ,,	14 ,, ,, 7 ,,	360 ,,	360 ,,
6 dr.	8¾ dr	20 lb. ,, 10 ,,	1 oz. 2 dr.	1 oz. 1½ dr.
8 ,,	12 ,,	28 ,, ,, 14 ,,	1 ,, 8 ,,	1 ,, 8 ,,
14 ,,	1 oz. 6 ,,	56 ,, ,, 28 ,,	2 ,, 10 ,,	2 ,, 12 ,,
1 oz. 5½ ,,	2 ,, 5½ ,,	1 cwt. ,, 1½ mds.	3 ,, 15¾ ,,	4 ,, 11 ,,
2 ,, 5½ ,,	3 ,, 4½ ,,	2 ,, ,, 3 ,,	7 ,, ½ ,,	6 ,, 9 ,,
2 ,, 13 ,,	4 ,, 3½ ,,	3 ,, ,, 4 ,,	8 ,, 7 ,,	8 ,, 7 ,,
3 ,, 4½ ,,	5 ,, 2½ ,,	4 ,, ,, 5½ ,,	9 ,, 13½ ,,	10 ,, 5 ,,
3 ,, 12 ,,	6 ,, 1½ ,,	5 ,, ,, 7 ,,	11 ,, 4 ,,	12 ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, 3½ ,,	7 ,, ½ ,,	6 ,, ,, 8 ,,	12 ,, 10½ ,,	14 oz. 1 ,,
4 ,, 11 ,,	7 ,, 15½ ,,	7 ,, ,, 10 ,,	14 ,, 1 ,,	15 ,, 15 ,,
5 ,, 2½ ,,	8 ,, 14½ ,,	8 ,, ,, 11 ,,	15 ,, 7½ ,,	1 lb. 1¾ oz.
5 ,, 10 ,,	9 ,, 13½ ,,	9 ,, ,, 12½ ,,	1 lb. ¾ oz.	1 ,, 3¾ ,,
6 ,, 1½ ,,	10 ,, 12½ ,,	10 ,, ,, 14 ,,	1 ,, 2¼ ,,	1 ,, 5½ ,,
8 ,, 7 ,,	15 ,, 7½ ,,	15 ,, ,, 21 ,,	1 ,, 9¼ ,,	1 ,, 15 ,,
10 ,, 12½ ,,	1 ,, 4¼ ,,	20 ,, ,, 28 ,,	2 ,, ¼ ,,	2 ,, 8½ ,,
15 ,, 7½ ,,	1 ,, 13½ ,,	30 ,, ,, 41 ,,	2 ,, 14¼ ,,	3 ,, 11 ,,

TABLE X.

COUNTER MACHINES.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Holding capacity (loose material) of balancing box shall not exceed (1 per cent. of capacity).	Verification.	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
2·56 drams. ...	20 grains.	30 grains.
5·12 „ ...	28 „	1½ drams.
10·24 „ ...	40 „	2 „
1 oz. 1·92 „ ...	2 drams.	3 „
1 oz. 9·6 drams ...	2½ drams.	3½ drams.
2 „ 3·84 „ ...	3 „	4½ „
3 „ 3·2 „ ...	3·3/7 „	5·1/7 „
4 „ 7·68 „ ...	4 „	6 „
6 oz. 6·4 drams. ...	4·6/7 drams.	7·2/7 drams.
8 „ 15·36 „ ...	6 „	9 „
13 „ 7·04 „ ...	7 „	12½ „
17 „ 14·72 „ ...	8 „	16 „

Capacity of Machine.	Inspection.		
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Minimum amount of "fall" either way.
1 lb. or ½ seer.	60 grains.	60 grains.	¼ inch.
2 „ „ 1 „	*3 drams.	3 drams.	¼ „
4 „ „ 2 seers.	†4½ „	4 „	¼ „
7 „ „ 3½ „	6 „	6 „	5/16 „
10 lb. or 5 seers.	7½ drams.	7 drams.	⅜ inch.
14 „ „ 7 „	9 „	9 „	⅜ „
20 „ „ 10 „	10·2/7 „	10·2/7 „	⅜ „
28 „ „ 14 „	12 „	12 „	⅜ „
40 lb. or 20 seers.	14·4/7 drams.	14·4/7 drams.	7/16 inch.
56 „ „ 28 „	18 „	18 „	7/16 „
84 „ „ 41 „	21 „	25 „	½ „
1 cwt. or 55 „	24 „	32 „	½ „

* 3·07188 drams exactly.

† 4·3884 drams exactly.

TABLE XI.

Note.—The following tables of allowances for Spring Balances are calculated on the basis laid down in Rule 104.

Spring Balances.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Range of adjustment on adjustable indicator shall not exceed: (1 per cent. of capacity).	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduations must not exceed.	Minimum diameter of effective circle on dial of one revolution allowing a blank space of ¾ inch at end of graduations.
2·56 drams ...	2 drams or ¼ tola.	2·8 inches.
5·12 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, ½ ,,	2·8 ,,
10·24 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, ½ ,,	5·33 ,,
12·8 ,,	4 ,, ,, ½ ,,	6·6 ,,
15·36 ,, ...	4 ,, ,, ½ ,,	7·88 ,,
1 oz. 1·92 drams ...	4 drams or ½ tola	9·15 inches.
1 ,, 9·6 ,,	8 ,, ,, 1 ,,	6·6 ,,
1 ,, 14·72 ,, ...	8 ,, ,, 1 ,,	7·88 ,,
2 ,, 3·84 ,,	8 ,, ,, 1 ,,	9·15 ,,
2 ,, 6·4 ,, ...	8 ,, ,, 1 ,,	9·8 ,,
3 oz. 3·2 drams ...	1 oz. or 2½ tolas.	6·6 inches.
3 ,, 13·44 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, 2½ ,,	7·88 ,,
4 ,, 0·0 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, 2½ ,,	8·2 ,,
4 ,, 7·68 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, 2½ ,,	9·15 ,,
4 ,, 12·8 ,, ...	1 ,, ,, 2½ ,,	9·8 ,,

Capacity.	Verification.	Inspection.
	Maximum error.	Maximum error.
1 lb. or ½ seer ...	30 grains.	60 grains.
2 ,, ,, 1 ,, ...	1½ drams.	3 drams.
4 ,, ,, 2 seers ...	2 ,,	4 ,,
5 ,, ,, 2½ ,, ...	2·1/3 ,,	4·2/3 ,,
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	2·2/3 ,,	5·1/3 ,,
7 lb. or 3½ seers ...	3 drams.	6 drams.
10 ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	3½ ,,	7 ,,
12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	4 ,,	8 ,,
14 ,, ,, 7 ,, ..	4½ ,,	9 ,,
15 ,, ,, 7½ ,, ...	4·17/28 ,,	9·3/14 ,,
20 lb. or 10 seers ...	5·1/7 drams.	10·2/7 drams.
24 ,, ,, 12 ,, ...	5·4/7 ,,	11·1/7 ,,
25 ,, ,, 12½ ,, ...	5·19/28 ,,	11·5/14 ,,
28 ,, ,, 14 ,, ...	6 ,,	12 ,,
30 ,, ,, 15 ,, ...	6·3/14 ,,	12·3/7 ,,
...		

In the above the minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than 1/16th of an inch.

TABLE XI—*contd.*

Capacity.	Range of adjustment on adjustable indicator shall not exceed : (1 per cent. of the capacity).	Weight corresponding to interval between consecutive graduation *should* not exceed.
40 lb. or 20 seers ...	6·4 oz.	2 oz.
50 „ „ 25 „ ...	8 „	2 „
56 „ „ 28 „ ...	8·96 „	2 „
60 „ „ 30 „ ...	9·6 „	2 „
100 „ „ 49 „ ...	1 lb. 0·0 „	8 „
112 lb. or 55 seers ...	1 lb. 1·92 oz.	8 oz.
120 „ „ 59 „ ...	1 „ 3·2 „	8 „
140 „ „ 68 „ ...	1 „ 6·4 „	8 „
150 „ „ 73 „ ...	1 „ 8 „	8 „
160 „ „ 78 „ ...	1 „ 9·6 „	8 „
200 lb. or 98 seers ...	2 lb. 0·0 oz.	1 lb.
224 „ „ 110 „ ...	2 „ 3·84 „	1 „
250 „ „ 122 „ ...	2 „ 8 „	1 „
280 „ „ 137 „ ...	2 „ 12·8 „	1 „
300 „ „ 146 „ ...	3 „ 0·0 „	1 „
336 lb. or 164 seers ...	3 lb. 5·76 oz.	1 lb.
350 „ „ 171 „ ...	3 „ 8·0 „	1 „
400 „ „ 195 „ ...	4 „ 0·0 „	2 „
448 „ „ 218 „ ...	4 „ 8·0 „	2 „
450 „ „ 219 „ ...	4 „ 7·68 „	2 „
500 lb. or 244 seers ...	5 lb. 0·0 oz.	2 lb.
560 „ „ 273 „ ...	5 „ 9·6 „	2 „
600 „ „ 292 „ ...	6 „ 0·0 „	2 „
800 „ „ 390 „ ...	8 „ 0·0 „	4 „
1,000 „ „ 488 „ ...	10 „ 0·0 „	5 „

In the above minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than 1/8 of an inch.

TABLE XI—*concld.*

Capacity.	Minimum diameter of effective circle on dial of one revolution allowing a blank space of ¾ inch at end of graduations.	Verification.	Inspection.
		Maximum error.	Maximum error.
40 lb. or 20 seers ...	12·97 inches	A weight corresponding to a Quarter of the interval between consecutive graduations.	A weight corresponding to a Half of the interval between consecutive graduations.
50 ,, ,, 25 ,, ...	16·16 ,,		
56 ,, ,, 28 ,,	18·07 ,,		
60 ,, ,, 30 ,, ...	19·34 ,,		
100 ,, ,, 49 ,, ...	8·2 ,,		
112 lb. or 55 seers ...	9·15 inches.		
120 ,, ,, 59 ,, ...	9·79 ,,		
140 ,, ,, 68 ,, ...	11·38 ,,		
150 ,, ,, 73 ,, ...	12·18 ,,		
160 ,, ,, 78 ,, ...	12·97 ,,		
200 ,, ,, 98 seers ...	8·2 inches.		
224 ,, ,, 110 ,, ...	9·15 ,,		
250 ,, ,, 122 ,, ...	10·19 ,,		
280 ,, ,, 137 ,, ...	11·38 ,,		
300 ,, ,, 146 ,, ...	12·18 ,,		
336 lb. or 164 seers ...	13·61 inches.		
350 ,, ,, 171 ,, ...	14·17 ,,		
400 ,, ,, 195 ,, ...	8·2 ,,		
448 ,, ,, 218 ,, ...	9·15 ,,		
450 ,, ,, 219 ,, ...	9·2 ,,		
500 lb. or 244 seers ...	10·19 inches.		
560 ,, ,, 273 ,, ...	11·38 ,,		
600 ,, ,, 292 ,, ...	12·18 ,,		
800 ,, ,, 390 ,, ...	8·2 ,,		
1,000 ,, ,, 488 ,, ...	8·2 ,,		

In the above minimum width apart of the graduations shall not be less than 1/8 of an inch.

TABLE XII.

Steel Yards.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification.		Capacity.	Inspection.	
Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.		Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
12 drs.	18 drs.	56 lb. or 28 seers	2 oz. 4 drs.	2 oz. 4 drs.
14 ,,	25 ,,	84 ,, ,, 41 ,,	2 ,, 10 ,,	3 ,, 2 ,,
1 oz.	2 oz.	112 ,, ,, 55 ,,	3 ,,	4 ,,
1 ,, 3 drs.	2 ,, 6 drs.	150 ,, ,, 73 ,,	3 ,, 9 drs.	4 ,, 12 drs.
1 ,, 6 ,,	2 ,, 12 ,,	200 ,, ,, 98 ,,	4 ,, 2 ,,	5 ,, 4 ,,
1 ,, 10 ,,	3 ,, 4 ,,	250 ,, ,, 122 ,,	4 ,, 14 ,,	6 ,, 8 ,,
2 ,,	4 ,,	300 ,, ,, 146 ,,	6 ,,	8 ,,
2 ,,	4 ,,	350 ,, ,, 171 ,,	6 ,,	8 ,,
2½ oz.	4½ oz.	400 lb. or 195 seers	6¾ oz.	9 oz.
2½ ,,	5 ,,	450 ,, ,, 219 ,,	7½ ,,	10 ,,
2¾ ,,	5½ ,,	500 ,, ,, 244 ,,	8¼ ,,	11 ,,
3¼ ,,	6½ ,,	600 ,, ,, 292 ,,	9¾ ,,	13 ,,
4 ,,	8 ,,	800 ,, ,, 390 ,,	12 ,,	16 ,,

TABLE XIII.

DEAD-WEIGHT MACHINES.

(For this purpose, "Dead-weight" includes contracted or unequal armed Coal machines.)

(*See* Rule 123.)

Loose balancing material in box shall not exceed (¼ per cent. of capacity).	Verification.			
	Vibrating Machines.		Accelerating Machines.	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Weight required to bring back the steel-yard from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded.
13·44 oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
1 lb. 10·88 ,,	¾ ,,	1½ ,,	1½ ,,	3 ,,
2 ,, 8·32 ,,	1 ,,	2 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,
3 ,, 5·76 ,,	1¼ ,,	2½ ,,	2½ ,,	5 ,,
4 ,, 3·2 ,,	1½ ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,
5 lb. 14·08 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
8 ,, 6·4 ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,
10 ,, 1·28 ,,	3·2/5 ,,	6·4/5 ,,	6·4/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,
12 ,, 9·6 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,	8 ,,	16 ,,
16 lb. 12·8 oz.	5½ oz.	10 oz.	10 oz.	20 oz.
25 ,, 3·2 ,,	6 ,,	13 ,,	13 ,,	26 ,,
33 ,, 9·6 ,,	8 ,,	16 ,,	16 ,,	32 ,,
42 ,,	10 ,,	20 ,,	20 ,,	40 ,,

Capacity of machine.	Inspection.			Minimum "fall".
	Vibrating Machines.		Accelerating machines.	
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	
1 cwt. or 1½ mds.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	Vib. M/cs. ¼ in. both ways. Accel. M/cs.—¼ in. one way.
2 ,, ,, 3 ,,	2¼ ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,	
3 ,, ,, 4 ,,	3 ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,	
4 ,, ,, 6 ,,	3¾ ,,	5 ,,	5 ,,	
5 ,, ,, 7 ,,	4½ ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,	
7 cwt. or 10 mds.	6 ,,	8 oz.	8 oz.	
10 ,, ,, 14 ,,	9 ,,	12 ,,	12 ,,	
12 ,, ,, 17 ,,	10·1/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,	
15 ,, ,, 21 ,,	12 ,,	16 ,,	16 ,,	
20 cwt. or 28 mds.	15 oz.	20 oz.	20 oz.	
30 ,, ,, 41 ,,	19½ ,,	26 ,,	26 ,,	
40 ,, ,, 55 ,,	24 ,,	32 ,,	32 ,,	
50 ,, ,, 69 ,,	30 ,,	40 ,,	40 ,,	

TABLE XIV.

PLATFORM MACHINES.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verifications.

Minimum travel of steel-yard in career.	Range of Balancing Arrangement.		
	Maximum $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. of capacity.	Minimum $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of capacity.	$\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. "each way".
	to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.		
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Vib. M/cs.—$\frac{3}{8}$ in. both ways. Accel. M/cs.—$\frac{5}{8}$ in. one way.			
		$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	9		$4\frac{1}{2}$
	1 2	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$
	1 11	$13\frac{1}{2}$	9
	2 4	1 2	$11\frac{1}{4}$
	2 13	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$	
	3 15	1 $15\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$
	5 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 $12\frac{3}{4}$	1 $6\frac{1}{2}$
	6 $11\frac{1}{2}$	3 $5\frac{3}{4}$	1 11
	8 $6\frac{1}{2}$	4 $3\frac{1}{4}$	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$
	11 $3\frac{3}{4}$	5 $9\frac{1}{2}$	2 $12\frac{3}{4}$
	16 $12\frac{3}{4}$	8 $6\frac{1}{2}$	4 $3\frac{1}{4}$
	22 $6\frac{1}{2}$	11 $3\frac{1}{4}$	5 $9\frac{1}{2}$
	28	14	7

Capacity of Machine.	Vibrating Machines.		Accelerating Machines.		Platform machines fitted with Dials.
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Weight required to bring back the steel-yard from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
1 cwt. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mds. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
2 ,, ,, 3 ,, ..	$\frac{3}{4}$,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	3 ,,	3 ,,
3 ,, ,, 4 ,, ..	1 ,,	2 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,
4 ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	$1\frac{1}{4}$,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	5 ,,	5 ,,
5 ,, ,, 7 ,, ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	3 ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,
7 cwt. or 10 mds. ..	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.
10 ,, ,, 14 ,, ..	3 ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,	12 ,,
12 ,, ,, 17 ,, ..	3·2/5 ,,	6·4/5 ,,	6·4/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,
15 ,, ,, 21 ,, ..	4 ,,	8 ,,	8 ,,	16 ,,	16 ,,
20 ,, ,, 28 ,, ..	5 ,,	10 ,,	10 ,,	20 ,,	20 ,,
30 cwt. or 41 mds. ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	13 oz.	13 oz.	26 oz.	26 oz.
40 ,, ,, 55 ,, ..	8 ,,	16 ,,	16 ,,	32 ,,	32 ,,
50 ,, ,, 69 ,, ..	10 ,,	20 ,,	20 ,,	40 ,,	40 ,,

Inspection.

Capacity of Machine.	Vibrating Machines.		Accelerating Machines.	Platform machines fitted with Dials.
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
1 cwt. or 1½ mds. ..	1½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
2 ,, ,, 3 ,, ..	2¼ ,,	3 ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,
3 ,, ,, 4 ,, ..	3 ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,
4 ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	3¾ ,,	5 ,,	5 ,,	10 ,,
5 ,, ,, 7 ,, ..	4½ ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,
7 cwt. or 10 mds. ..	6 oz.	8 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
10 ,, ,, 14 ,, ..	9 ,,	12 ,,	12 ,,	24 ,,
12 ,, ,, 17 ,, ..	10·1/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,	13·3/5 ,,	27·1/5 ,,
15 ,, ,, 21 ,, ..	12 ,,	16 ,,	16 ,,	32 ,,
20 ,, ,, 28 ,, ..	15 ,,	20 ,,	20 ,,	40 ,,
30 cwt. or 41 mds. ..	19½ oz.	26 oz.	26 oz.	52 oz.
40 ,, ,, 55 ,, ..	24 ,,	32 ,,	32 ,,	64 ,,
50 ,, ,, 69 ,, ..	30 ,,	40 ,,	40 ,,	80 ,,

TABLE XV.

WEIGH-BRIDGES.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Verification.

Minimum travel of steel-yard in career.	Range of Balancing arrangement.		
	Maximum ½ per cent. of capacity.	Minimum ¼ per cent. of capacity.	⅛ per cent. each way.
Accel. M/cs.—¾ in. one way. Vib. M/cs.—½ in. both ways.	11·2 lb. 22·4 ,, 56 ,, 1 cwt. 2 ,, 2½ ,, 3 ,, 3½ ,, 4 ,, 5 ,, 7½ ,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	5·6 lb. 11·2 ,, 28 ,, 56 ,, 1 cwt. 1¼ ,, 1½ ,, 1¾ ,, 2 ,, 2½ ,, 3¾ ,, 5 ,, 10 ,,	2·8 lb. 5·6 ,, 14 ,, 28 ,, 56 lb. 70 ,, 84 ,, 98 ,, 1 cwt. 1¼ ,, 210 lb. 2½ cwt. 5 ,,

Continued below.

Capacity of Machine.	Vibrating Machines.		Accelerating Machines.		Weigh-bridges fitted with Dials.
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Weight required to bring back the steel-yards from position of greatest displacement when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
1 ton or 28 mds. ...	1½ lb.	1½ lb.	1½ lb.	4 lb.	3 lb.
2 tons ,, 55 ,, ...	2 ,,	2 ,,	2 ,,	5 ,,	4 ,,
5 ,, ,, 138 ,, ...	3½ ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,	10 ,,	8 ,,
10 ,, ,, 275 ,, ...	5 ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,	15 ,,	12 ,,
20 tons or 550 mds. ...	7 lb.	10 lb.	10 lb.	25 lb.	20 lb.
25 ,, ,, 688 ,, ...	8 ,,	12 ,,	12 ,,	30 ,,	24 ,,
30 ,, ,, 825 ,, ...	8½ ,,	13½ ,,	13½ ,,	34 ,,	27 ,,
35 ,, ,, 963 ,, ...	9 ,,	15 ,,	15 ,,	37 ,,	30 ,,
40 tons or 1,100 mds. ...	9½ lb.	16 lb.	16 lb.	40 lb.	32 lb.
50 ,, ,, 1,375 ,, ...	10 ,,	18 ,,	18 ,,	45 ,,	36 ,,
75 ,, ,, 2,063 ,, ...	12 ,,	23 ,,	23 ,,	58 ,,	46 ,,
100 ,, ,, 2,750 ,, ...	14 ,,	28 ,,	28 ,,	70 ,,	56 ,,
200 ,, ,, 5,500 ,, ...	18 ,,	42 ,,	42 ,,	105 ,,	84 ,,

Inspection.

Capacity of Machine.	Vibrating Machines.		Accelerating Machines.	Weigh-bridges fitted with Dials.
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
1 ton. or 28 mds.	4½ lb.	3 lb.	3 lb.	6 lb.
2 ,, ,, 55 ,,	6 ,,	4 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,
5 ,, ,, 138 ,,	10½ ,,	8 ,,	8 ,,	16 ,,
10 ,, ,, 275 ,,	15 ,,	12 ,,	12 ,,	24 ,,
20 ,, ,, 550 ,,	21 ,,	20 ,,	20 ,,	40 ,,
25 ,, ,, 688 ,,	24 ,,	24 ,,	24 ,,	48 ,,
30 ,, ,, 825 ,,	25½ ,,	27 ,,	27 ,,	54 ,,
35 ,, ,, 963 ,,	27 ,,	30 ,,	30 ,,	60 ,,
40 ,, ,, 1,100 ,,	28½ ,,	32 ,,	32 ,,	64 ,,
50 ,, ,, 1,375 ,,	30 ,,	36 ,,	36 ,,	72 ,,
75 ,, ,, 2,063 ,,	36 ,,	46 ,,	46 ,,	92 ,,
100 ,, ,, 2,750 ,,	42 ,,	56 ,,	56 ,,	112 ,,
200 ,, ,, 5,500 ,,	54 ,,	84 ,,	84 ,,	168 ,,

TABLE XVI.

CRANE MACHINES.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Range of balancing arrangement shall not exceed (2 per cent. of capacity).	Verification.			
	Lever Machines (Vibrating).		Crane Machines fitted with dials.	Hydraulic Crane Machines.
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
2·24 lb.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	
11·2 ,, ...	1½ ,,	3 ,,	6 ,,	
22·4 ,, ...	3 ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,	
44·8 ,, ...	1½ ,,	1½ lb.	3 lb.	
89·6 ,, ...	2 ,,	2 ,,	4 ,,	
2 cwts.	3½ lb.	4 lb.	8 lb.	One HALF the weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.
4 ,, ...	5 ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,	
8 ,, ...	7 ,,	10 ,,	20 ,,	
10 ,, ...	8 ,,	12 ,,	24 ,,	
12 ,, ...	8½ ,,	13½ ,,	27 ,,	
14 cwts.	9 lb.	15 lb.	30 lb.	
16 ,, ...	9½ ,,	16 ,,	32 ,,	
20 ,, ...	10 ,,	18 ,,	36 ,,	
30 ,, ...	12 ,,	23 ,,	46 ,,	
40 ,, ...	14 ,,	28 ,,	56 ,,	
80 ,, ...	18 ,,	42 ,,	84 ,,	

TABLE XVI—*contd.*

Capacity of Machine.	Inspection.			
	Lever Machines (Vibrating).		Crane Machines fitted with dials.	Hydraulic Crane Machines.
	Sensitiveness when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.	Greatest error allowed in excess or deficiency when fully loaded.
1 cwt. or 1½ mds. ...	1½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	
5 ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	4½ ,,	6 ,,	12 ,,	
10 ,, ,, 14 ,, ...	9 ,,	12 ,,	1½ lb.	
1 ton ,, 28 ,, ...	4½ lb.	3 lb.	6 ,,	
2 tons ,, 55 ,, ...	6 ,,	4 ,,	8 ,,	
5 tons or 138 mds. ...	10½ lb.	8 lb.	16 lb.	A weight represented by the interval between consecutive graduation marks.
10 ,, ,, 275 ,, ...	15 ,,	12 ,,	24 ,,	
20 ,, ,, 550 ,, ...	21 ,,	20 ,,	40 ,,	
25 ,, ,, 688 ,, ...	24 ,,	24 ,,	48 ,,	
30 ,, ,, 825 ,, ...	25½ ,,	27 ,,	54 ,,	
35 tons or 963 mds. ...	27 lb.	30 lb.	60 lb.	
40 ,, ,, 1,100 ,, ...	28½ ,,	32 ,,	64 ,,	
50 ,, ,, 1,375 ,, ...	30 ,,	36 ,,	72 ,,	
75 ,, ,, 2,063 ,, ...	36 ,,	46 ,,	92 ,,	
100 ,, ,, 2,750 ,, ...	42 ,,	56 ,,	112 ,,	
200 ,, ,, 5,500 ...	54 ,,	84 ,,	168 ,,	

TABLE XVII.

Automatic Machines.

(*See* Rule 123.)

Use.	Capacity.	Error.	
Weighing small loads of tea, coffee, etc.	1 oz. or 1/32 seer and upwards.	½ per cent. of the load, in excess only.	
Weighing grain, etc. ...	10 lb. or 5 seers and upwards.	¼ per cent. of the load, in excess or deficiency.	The allowances in these cases are subject to the proviso that the error tolerated shall not exceed the weight represented by half a minimum division, marked on the dial or steelyard.
Weighing coal, etc. ...	100 lb. or 50 seers and upwards.	½ per cent. of the load, in excess or deficiency.	
"Totalising" machines used for weighing coal, etc.	10 cwt. or 14 maunds and upwards.	½ per cent. of the total load of 40 weighings, in excess or deficiency.	

TABLE XVIII.

Periods of Allowance.

(*See* Rule 63.)

6 months (*a*).	2 years (*b*).	5 years (*c*).
Manufacturers' and dealers' stocks of weights and measures and weighing instruments.	All the following in use for trade weights and measures and weighing instruments other than those mentioned in column (*c*).	(1) Steelyards. (*a*) Reversible and with 3 hooks. (*b*) Acclerating. (*c*) Counter steelyards. (*d*) Without zero graduation. (*e*) Less than 56 lbs. capacity.

TABLE XIX.

PERMISSIBLE ABBREVIATIONS OF DENOMINATIONS.

(*See* Rule 66.)

(*a*) *Weights* (*Seers and Maunds*)—

Maunds	Md.
Seer	Sr.
Tola	To.
Grain	gr.

(*b*) *Weights* (*Avoirdupois*)—

Hundred-weight	cwt.
Pound	lb.
Ounce	oz.
Dram	dr.
Grain	gr.

(*c*) *Dry Measures of Capacity*—

Seer	Dr. Sr.
Chatak	Chk.
Adapao	Adp.
Adholi	Ali.
Payali	Pal.
Maund	Dr. Md.

Liquid Measures of Capacity—

Fluid Seer	Fl. Sr.
Fluid Ounce	Fl. oz.
Fluid Dram	Fl. dr.

(*d*) *Measures of Length*—

Yard	Yd.
Foot	ft.
Inch	in.

(*e*) *Bullion and Rati Weights*—

Bullion Tola	Bl. To.
Rati	Rt.
Val	Vl

(*f*) *Apothecaries Weights*—

Ounce	Oz. Apth.
4 drachms	3iv.
2 drachms	3ij.
1 drachm	3i.
2 scruples	℈ij.
1½ scruples or ½ drachm	3fs.
1 scruple	℈i.
½ scruple	℈fs.

(*g*) *Apothecaries Measures*—

Fluid Ounces	Fl. oz.
Fluid Drachm	Fl. dr.
Minim	Mn.

TABLE XX.

AMOUNT OF ERROR PERMISSIBLE IN SECONDARY AND WORKING STANDARDS.

Denomination.	Amount of error tolerated in excess. / Half the amount tolerated in deficiency.
(1) Above 1 maund ..	8 grains
,, ½ ,, and not exceeding 1 maund ..	6 ,,
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ..	4 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ..	3 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ..	2 ,,
,, 1 seer ,, ,, 2 seers ..	2 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 seer ..	1 grain.
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ..	0·5 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ..	0·3 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ..	0·2 ,,
,, 1/32 ,, ,, ,, 1/16 ,, ..	0·1 ,,
,, 8 tolas ..	0·4 ,,
,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 8 tolas ..	0·2 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ..	0·1 ,,
,, 1 tola ,, ,, 2 ,, ..	0·05 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 tola ..	0·02 ,,
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ..	0·01 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ..	0·005 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ..	0·003 ,,
,, 1/12 ,, ,, ,, 1/16 ,, ..	0·001 ,,
(1) (*a*) Bullion Tola Weights—	
Above 500 Tolas	3 grains.
,, 200 ,, and not exceeding 500 Tolas ..	2 ,,
,, 100 ,, ,, ,, 200 ,, ..	2 ,,
,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ..	1 grain.
,, 20 ,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ..	·5 ,,
,, 10 ,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ..	·3 ,,
,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ..	·2 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ..	·1 ,,
,, 1 Tola ,, ,, 2 ,, ..	·05 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 Tola ..	·02 ,,
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ..	·01 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ..	·005 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ..	·003 ,,
,, 1/32 ,, ,, ,, 1/16 ,, ..	·002 ,,
Not exceeding 1/32 tola	·001 ,,

TABLE XX—*contd.*

Denomination.	Amount of error tolerated in excess. / Half the amount tolerated in deficiency.
(1) (*b*) Rati Weights—	
Above 72 Ratis	·05 grain.
,, 48 ,, and not exceeding 72 Ratis ..	·02 ,,
,, 24 ,, ,, ,, 48 ,, ..	·01 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, ..	·005 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, ..	·003 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	·002 ,,
Not exceeding 2 Ratis	·001 ,,
(2) *Avoirdupois Weights*—	
Above 56 lbs.	5 grains
,, 28 ,, and not exceeding 56 lbs. ..	4 ,,
,, 14 ,, ,, ,, 28 ,, ..	3 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 14 ,, ..	2 ,,
,, 1 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ..	1 grain.
,, 8 oz. ,, ,, 1 lb. ..	0·5 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 8 oz. ..	0·2 ,,
,, 8 drams ,, ,, 2 ,, ..	0·1 ,,
,, 1 dram ,, ,, 8 drams ..	0·05 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 dram ..	0·02 ,,
(2) (*a*) Grain Weights—	
Above 1,000 grains	0·2 grain.
,, 240 ,, and not exceeding 1,000 grains.	0·1 ,,
,, 40 ,, ,, ,, 240 ,, ...	0·05 ,,
,, 5 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, ...	0·02 ,,
,, 3 ,, ,, ,, 5 ,, ...	0·01 ,,
,, 1 grains ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	0·005 ,,
,, 0·3 ,, ,, ,, 1 grain.	0·003 ,,
,, 0·05 ,, ,, ,, 0·3 ,, ...	0·001 ,,
Not exceeding 0·05 grain	0·0003 ,,
(2) (*b*) Apothecaries Weights—	
Above 2 oz.	0·2 grain.
,, 4 drachm and not exceeding 2 oz. ...	0·1 ,,
,, 2 scruples ,, ,, 4 drachm. ...	0·05 ,,
,, 5 grains ,, ,, 2 scruples ...	0·02 ,,
,, 3 ,, ,, ,, 5 grains ...	0·01 ,,
,, 1 grain ,, ,, 3 ,, ...	0·005 ,,
Not exceeding 1 grain	0·003 ,,

TABLE XX—*contd.*

Denomination.	Amount of error tolerated in excess or in deficiency. Grains weight of water as measured by a graduated glass tube.
(3) *Dry Measures*—	
Above 2 maunds ...	770 grains.
,, 1 maund and not exceeding 2 maunds ...	520 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 maund ...	260 ,,
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ...	130 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ...	65 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ...	32 ,,
,, 2 seers ,, ,, 4 seers ...	28 ,,
,, 1 seer ,, ,, 2 ,, ...	14 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 seer ...	12 ,,
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ...	8 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ...	6 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ...	4 ,,
,, 1/32 ,, ,, ,, 1/16 ,, ...	3 ,,
Not exceeding 1/32 seer	2 ,,
(4) *Liquid Measures*—	
Above 8 seers ...	100 grains.
,, 4 ,, and not exceeding 8 seers ...	55 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	28 ,,
,, 1 seer ,, ,, 2 ,, ...	14 ,,
,, ½ ,, ,, ,, 1 seer ...	12 ,,
,, ¼ ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ...	8 ,,
,, ⅛ ,, ,, ,, ¼ ,, ...	6 ,,
,, 1/16 ,, ,, ,, ⅛ ,, ...	4 ,,
,, 1/32 ,, ,, ,, 1/16 ,, ...	3 ,,
Not exceeding 1/32 seer ...	2 ,,
(5) *Liquid Measures* (gallons)—	
Above 24 gallons ...	1024 grains.
,, 16 ,, and not exceeding 24 gallons ...	768 ,,
,, 8 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	512 ,,
,, 6 ,, ,, ,, 8 ,, ...	256 ,,
,, 4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ...	192 ,,
,, 2 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ...	128 ,,
,, gallon and not exceeding 2 ,, ...	64 ,,
,, Half gallon not exceeding gallon ...	32 ,,
,, Quart and not exceeding Half gallon ...	16 ,,
,, Pint and not exceeding Quart ...	12 ,,
,, Gill and not exceeding Pint ...	8 ,,
Not exceeding Gill ...	4 ,,

TABLE XX—*concld.*

Denomination.	Amount of error tolerated in excess. / Half the amount tolerated in deficiency.
(5) (*a*) Apothecaries Measures—	
Above 20 fl. oz.	12 grains.
„ 5 „ „ and not exceeding 20 fl. oz. ...	8 „
„ 4 „ „ „ „ 5 „ „ ...	6 „
„ 2 „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ ...	4 „
„ 2 fl. drachm „ 2 „ „ ...	3 „
„ 60 minims or 1 fl. drachm and not exceeding 2 fl. drachm.	2 „
„ 30 minims and not exceeding 60 minims or 1 fl. drachm.	1 grain.
Not exceeding 30 minims	·5 „
(5) (*b*) Liquor Measures—	
Above 1 dram	8 grains.
Not exceeding 1 dram	4 „
Peg and ½ Peg	3 „

Denomination.	Amount of error tolerated in excess or in deficiency. / Grains weight of water as measured by a graduated glass tube.
(6) *Length*—	
Above 10 feet	0·1 inch.
Above 3 feet and not exceeding 10 feet ...	0·02 „
Above 1 inch and not exceeding 3 feet ...	0·01 „
Not exceeding 1 inch	0·001 „

TABLE XX-A.

Amount of error to be tolerated in selling grey, white or coloured cotton piecegoods.

(*See* Rule 123-A.)

1. Where sale is effected on the basis of a single length stamped on the cloth—

Described length of the piece.	Actual length must not be less than the described length by more than the following margins.
Ten yards and under	4 inches.
Above 10 and up to 23 yards	5 „
Above 23 and up to 36 yards	7 „
Above 36 and up to 47 yards	9 „
Above 47 yards	18 „

Provided that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than that purported to be sold.

2. Where sale is effected of cloth (on which maximum and minimum length are stamped) on the basis of described maximum length—

Described length of piece (maximum).	Actual length must not be less than the scribed maximum length by more than the following margins.
Thirty-five yards and under	9 inches.
Above 35 yards and up to 47 yards	18 ,,
Above 47 yards	36 ,,

Provided that sale of one piece only at a time shall not be effected on the basis of minimum stamped length if it is more than the actual length.

Provided further that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time on the basis of stamped maximum length or stamped minimum length or both, the average length of the goods in question supplied to the purchaser shall not be less than that purported to be sold.

3. Where sale is effected on the basis of stamped width—

Width of the piece.	Actual width must not be less than the described width by more than the following margins.
40″ and under	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Over 40″ and under 59″	$\frac{3}{4}$,,
59″ and over	1 ,,

Provided that when more than one piece is sold to the same person at a time the average width of goods sold shall not be less than the stamped width.

TABLE XXI.

CHARGES TO BE LEVIED FOR VERIFYING AND STAMPING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PUBLIC.

(*See* Rule 124).

WEIGHTS.

Capacity.		Charge.	
Tola Weights.			
Val and Rati weights each		Anna	1
1/32 tola each		Annas	3
1/16 ,, ,,		,,	3
1/8 ,, ,,		,,	3
1/4 ,, ,,		,,	3
1/2 ,, ,,		,,	3
1 ,, ,,		,,	3
2 tolas each		,,	3
3 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
4 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
5 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
8 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
10 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
20 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
30 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
50 ,, ,, ...		,,	3
100 ,, ,, and above		,,	9
Seer and Maund Weights.			
1/32 seer weights each		Annas	2
1/16 ,, ,, ,,		,,	2
1/8 ,, ,, ,,		,,	2
1/4 ,, ,, ,,		,,	2
1/2 ,, ,, ,,		,,	2
1 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
2 seers weights each		,,	7
4 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
8 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
* * * *			
1/32 maund weights each		Annas	7
1/16 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
1/8 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
1/4 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
1/2 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7
1 ,, ,, ,,		,,	7

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

Capacity.								Charge.	
WEIGHTS—*contd.*									
Avoirdupois Weights.									
Grain weights each				...	...	...		Anna	1
1/8	dram weights each			...	...	...		,,	1
1/4	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	1
1/2	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	1
1	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	1
1/8	ounce weights each			...	...	...		Annas	2
1/4	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1/2	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
2	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
4	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
8	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1	lb. weights each			...	...	...		,,	2
2	lbs. weights each			...	...	...		,,	7
4	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	7
7	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	7
14	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	7
28	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	7
56	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	7
Apothecaries' Weights.									
1/2	scruple weights each			...	...	...		Anna	1
1	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	1
2	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	1
1/16	ounce (Apoth.) weights each				...	...		Annas	3
1/8	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
1/4	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
1/2	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
1	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
2	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
4	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
6	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
8	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
10	,,	,,	,,	,,	...	...		,,	3
DRY MEASURES.									
1/32	seer measures each			...	...	...		Annas	2
1/16	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1/8	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1/4	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1/2	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
1	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	2
2	seers measures each			...	...	...		,,	7
4	,,	,,	,,	...	...	...		,,	7
8	,,	,,	,,	....	...	...		,,	7
								,,	9

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

Capacity.	Charge.
Dry Measures—*contd.*	
1/8 maund measures each	Annas 9
1/4 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
1/2 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
3/4 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
Liquid Measures.	
Seer Measures.	
1/64 seer measures each	Annas 2
1/32 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 2
1/16 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 2
1/8 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 2
1/4 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 2
1/2 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 2
1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 7
2 seers measures each	,, 7
4 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 7
8 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
10 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
20 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
30 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
40 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 9
Liquor Measures.	
1/4 liquor dram measures each	Anna 1
1/2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 1
1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	Annas 3
2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 3
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 3
8 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 3
Peg measures each	,, 3
Apothecaries' Measures.	
1 Minim to and including 30 minims	Anna 1
Above 1/2 fluid drachm and including 4 fluid drachms	,, 1
Above 1/2 fluid oz. and including 40 fluid oz. ...	Annas 3
Gallon Measures.	
Pint measures each	Annas 3
Each measure not exceeding ½ gallon	,, 3
Each measure above ½ gallon and not exceeding 8 gallons	,, 9

TABLE XXI—*concld.*

Capacity.	Charge.	
LIQUID MEASURES—*contd.*		
Gallon Measures—contd.		
Each measure above 8 gallons and not exceeding 25 gallons	Rupee	1
When the capacity exceeds 25 gallons then each additional 25 gallons or part thereof	,,	1
MEASURES OF LENGTH.		
Each measure below 3 feet	Annas	2
Each measure of 3 feet or a yard and not exceeding 25 feet	,,	7
Each measure above 25 feet	Rupee	1
AREA AND VOLUME.		
1/8 Brass measure each	Annas	3
1/4 ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	3
1/2 ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	3
1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	9

TABLE XXII.

FEES FOR VERIFYING AND STAMPING WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS.

(*See* Rule 125.)

Weighing Instruments other than Beam Scales of Class C and D.

Capacity—	Rs.	a.	p.
Above 25 tons and not exceeding 50 tons	40	0	0
When the capacity exceeds 50 tons, then each additional 25 tons or part of 25 tons	10	0	0
Above 10 tons and not exceeding 25 tons.	30	0	0
Above 5 tons and not exceeding 10 tons	20	0	0
Above 1 ton and not exceeding 5 tons	15	0	0
Above 5 cwt. and not exceeding 1 ton	7	8	0
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt.	5	0	0
Above 56 lbs. and not exceeding 1 cwt.	3	0	0
Above 14 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs.	2	0	0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lbs.	1	8	0
Not exceeding 1 lb.	1	0	0

Charges for weighing instruments with graduations marked for seer and maund weights will be on the basis of the above fees, one ton for this purpose being taken as equivalent to 28 maunds.

Note 1.—Where a weighing instrument has 2 sets of graduations, one marked for seers and maunds and the other for lbs. and cwts., two separate fees are payable.

Note 2.—Where 2 weigh tables or platforms are connected to one steel-yard or office mechanism, two separate fees in accordance with the capacity of the respective weigh tables or platforms are payable.

TABLE XXII—*contd.*

Beam Scales of Classes C and D.

Capacity.	Charge. Rs. a. p.
Above 1 ton	15 0 0
Above 5 cwt. and not exceeding 1 ton	6 0 0
Above 1 cwt. and not exceeding 5 cwt.	4 0 0
Above 56 lbs. and not exceeding 1 cwt.	2 4 0
Above 14 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs.	1 8 0
Above 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lbs.	1 0 0
Not exceeding 1 lb.	0 12 0

TABLE XXII-A.

FEES FOR VERIFYING AND STAMPING MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

(*See* Rule 125.)

Measuring Instruments (*Petrol Pumps*).

Capacity—	Rs. a. p.
(*i*) not exceeding 5 gallons	5 0 0
(*ii*) exceeding 5 gallons but not exceeding 10 gallons	7 8 0
(*iii*) exceeding 10 gallons but not exceeding 20 gallons	15 0 0
(*iv*) exceeding 20 gallons	15 0 0 *plus* Rs. 5 for each additional 10 gallons or part thereof, over 20 gallons.

TABLE XXIII.

FEES TO BE CHARGED FOR VERIFICATION AND STAMPING OF WORKING AND SECONDARY STANDARDS.

(*See* Rule 133.)

	Rs. a. p.
For verifying and stamping a complete set of secondary standards *plus* actual freight, cartage and delivery charges from the station of despatch to Bombay and back ...	300 0 0
For verifying and stamping one complete set of working standards together with actual transport and cartage charges both ways	100 0 0

G. N., G. D., No. 2924/33, dated 31st May 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 609). S. 46

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (Bom. XV of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the classes of weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments specified in the first column of the schedule hereto, when used or intended to be used for purposes other than trade specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, from the provisions of the sections specified in the third column thereof :—

Schedule.

Weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments to be exempted.	Purposes other than trade for which weights, etc., specified in column 1 when used or intended to be used would be exempted.	Sections from the provisions of which weights, etc., specified in column 1 would be exempted.
1	2	3
1. Weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments.	(1) For purposes other than trade when used by the following classes of persons or at the following places: 1. Educational or Research Institutions. 2. Research Laboratories. 3. *Bona fide* students of educational institutions. (2) For weighing or measuring in hospitals and convalescent homes. (3) For ascertaining weights and measurements of persons, provided no fees are charged for it.	Section 4 so far as it does not relate to the establishment of standards of weights; section 13 and section 16 subject to the conditions that— (*a*) the weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument is clearly, indelibly and prominently marked "Not for trade" and/or (2) the weight has no loading hole and in case of weights of capacity below 2 tolas or 1 ounce, a cross extending to the sides of the weight is indelibly marked on the top surface of the weight.
2. Weights and weighing instruments.	(1) For estimating the postage or freight payable on letters and parcels, for personal information only. (2) For the purpose of weighing various ingredients to be mixed in match, rubber and fireworks factories.	Section 4 so far as it does not relate to the establishment of standards of weights; section 13 and section 16 subject to the conditions that— (*a*) the weight or measure or weighing or measuring instrument is clearly, indelibly and prominently marked "Not for trade" and/or (2) the weight has no loading hole and in case of weights of capacity below 2 tolas or 1 ounce, a cross extending to the sides of the weight is indelibly marked on the top suface of the weight.
3. Weights, measures, scales, calibrated bowls, menes mixers, calibrated teaspoons and such other cooking utensils.	For rough weighments or measurements in households for personal use only.	Do. do.
4. Knowel's patent yarn balance and similar other balances.	For testing the counts of yarn ...	Do. do.
5. Weighing instruments used and kept in Cotton Pressing Factories.	For the purposes of estimating approximate weight of loose cotton to be pressed into each bale provided no charge is levied on the basis of such estimated weights.	Do. do.

s. 46 **G. N., G. D., No. 2924/33, dated 10th July 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 619).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (Bom. XV of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the class of measures specified in the first column of the schedule hereto, when used or intended to be used for purposes other than trade specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof, from the provisions of the sections specified in the third column thereof :—

Schedule.

Measures or measuring instruments to be exempted. 1	Purposes other than trade for which measures specified in column 1 when used or intended to be used would be exempted. 2	Sections from the provisions of which measures specified in column 1 would be exempted. 3
Tape measures in use in Finishing and Calendering Departments in textile mills.	For the purpose of checking width of cloth coming out from finishing and calendering machines to ascertain whether the width after these processes tallies with the predetermined width or not.	Section 4 so far as it does not relate to the establishment of standards of weights; section 13 and section 16 subject to the condition that the measures are clearly, indelibly and prominently marked " Not for trade ".

s. 46 **G. N., G. D., No. 2924/33, dated 6th January 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 4).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (Bom. XV of 1932), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the weighing instruments specified in the first column of the schedule hereto, when used or intended to be used for purposes other than trade specified in the crresponding entry in the second column thereof, from the provisions of the sections specified in the third column thereof :—

Schedule.

Weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments to be exempted. 1	Purposes other than trade for which weights, etc., specified in column 1 when used or intended to be used would be exempted. 2	Sections from the provisions of which weighing instruments specified in column 1 would be exempted. 3
1. Weighing Instruments.	Used for mixing ingredients for personal information only in the— (1) Sizemixing, bleaching, printing, finishing and calendering departments of Textile Mills and Factories. (2) Manufacturing concerns and Railway Workshops.	Section 4 so far as it does not relate to the establishment of standards of weights; section 13 and section 16 subject to the condition that the weighing instruments are clearly, indelibly and prominently marked " Not for trade ".
2. Weighing Instruments.	For ascertaining the predetermined weights of laps in blow rooms of Textile Mills and Factories.	Do. do.

THE BOMBAY VILLAGE PANCHAYATS ACT, 1933
(BOM. VI OF 1933).

G. N., G. D., No. S. 174/8, dated 7th June 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 627). **S. 108 (1) (a)**

Amended by G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. S. 174/8, dated 23rd June 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 108 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (Bom. VI of 1933), (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. Whenever it is proposed to declare any local area to be a village under sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Act, the Collector shall make an enquiry to ascertain the population and the extent of such local area and whether such local area comprises a revenue village or a group of revenue villages or hamlets forming part of a revenue village.

2. (*i*) If the local area comprises a revenue village having a population of not less than 1,000, or

(*ii*) If the local area comprises a revenue village having a population of less than 1,000 and at least 50 adult residents thereof apply in writing for the establishment of a panchayat, the Collector shall submit to Government a statemnt in Form A hereto annexed.

3. In the case of a local area comprising a group of revenue villages or hamlets forming part of a revenue village, the Collector shall first ascertain (i) whether the majority of the residents of each of the villages or hamlets agrees to the said villages or hamlets being grouped together for being declared a village, or (ii) whether village panchayats have already been established in such villages or hamlets or groups thereof and are working satisfactorily. If the Collector is satisfied that (i) such majority agrees to the establishment of a panchayat for such group of villages or hamlets, or (ii) that panchayats have been established in such villages or hamlets and are working satisfactorily, he shall submit to Government a statement in Form B hereto annexed.